JACK BRAND PILSENER

BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

B. SMYTH & Co. LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,838—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1900.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818

PETER F. HEERING'S

COPENHAGEN

CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1900.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	10th „
* CALEDONIA	7[illegible]8	E. H. Gordon	17th „
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th „
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th „
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th „
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th „
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	31st „
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April.
* SHANNON	4362	J. Chellew	14th „
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st „
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th „
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	12th „
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attntieon is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to,

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th December, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
* IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April. 1900.

* She will call at Karachi.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th Feb., 1900.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th March, 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	7th April, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,060.	„ 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	25th Feb. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to,

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 28th Jan. 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,233	Boucard	15th Feb. 1900.
INDUS	6,300	Chevalier	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Durrande	7th June 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,300 tons, Captain Vaquier, to sail on or about the 7th February, 1900. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to,

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 2nd February, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 30th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 1st February, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMCO.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 23rd February.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 9th February.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th January, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail on
SAFARI.	1,432	Kley,	4th Feb. 1900

taking cargo and passengers for Mombassa, Tanga, Dare-salam, Zanzibar and all ports South of Zanzibar, upto Delagoa Bay, also for Benadir Coast Ports, viz., Mogdischu, Merka, Braeva and Kismaju.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 25th January, 1900.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.

Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are collected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

PHOTOGRAPHIC FRAMES,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
PHOTOGRAPHIC SCREENS.

WRITING CASES.
WRITING DESKS.
WRITING CABINETS.

SILVER-MOUNTED PURSES,
POCKET BOOKS.

LETTER AND CARD CASES.

SMOKERS' GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CABINETS, TABLES.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE BOXES AND CASES.

JEWEL AND DRESSING CASES.

HAND BAGS. FITTED BAGS. FANS.

COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,

HEAD OFFICE.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.

NEW AGENTS WANTED.

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,

WHERE YOU WILL FIND THOUSANDS OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR

BIRTHDAY AND WEDDING PRESENTS.

LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON JUST UNPACKED.

VARIETIES OF PRESENTATION CASES.
NICKEL PERFUME FOUNTS.
NICKEL PUFF BOXES.
NICKEL SOAP BOXES.
RHINE VIOLET.

VIOLET DE PARME.
BABY PRESENTATION CASES.
CHOICEST PERFUMES.
CHOICEST SOAPS.
MULHEN'S LAVENDER,
THE KING OF ALL LAVENDERS.

AN INSPECTION EARNESTLY SOLICITED
AT 93, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	„	1	12	0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	„	1	8	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	„	1	4	0

		Rs.	a.
ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
PEKOE	„	0	14
PEKOE SOUCHONG	„	0	12
SOUCHONG	„	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887.

N. B. DANTRA & CO.,

TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Established 1887.

GENUINE

HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842.)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,

18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.

SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Cmpaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Compaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR";

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3½ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GRAND SCOTCH CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
TOWN HALL
On WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH FEBRUARY, 1900,
AT 9-30 P.M.,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY SANDHURST,
in aid of the Funds of
THE BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.
ADMISSION : Rs. 3, 2 and 1.
Tickets and Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
CHARLIE ELLA,
TAYLOR-CARRINGTON,
Supported by their new Australian
DRAMATIC AND LYRIC COMPANY.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, JAN. 30TH
GRAND LADIES' NIGHT,

On which occasion ladies will be admitted at half rates to all parts of the theatre. Production by general desire of the Latest London Version of the favorite ladies' drama.

EAST LYNNE,

In which Miss. Ella Carrington will give her powerful and pathetic performance of Lady Isabel—as played by her all over the world with marked success.

TO-MORROW NIGHT, JANUARY, 31ST
The LAST PERFORMANCE OF SEASON.
Production of the up-to-date Musical Extravaganza,
FROLICKSOME FAUST.

As funny as a farcical comedy: as handsomely costumed as a comic opera: and adorned with the vocal gems of Runaway Girl, Transit of Venus, Dandy Fifth, Circus Girl, and Topsy Turvy Hotel.

REMEMBER! WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31ST
LAST PERFORMANCE OF SEASON.
Admission Rates: Rs. 3, 2, and 1 Rupee.
Military and Naval Men half seats to 2nd and 3rd Seats.
Reserve Plan at Messrs. Soundy and Co.,
Doors open at 8-45. Performance at 9-30.

THE ANCHOR LINE, S. S "HISPANIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts., in weight, will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 29th January, 1900.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW
TO BE HELD ON THE 13TH and 15TH FEBRUARY, 1900.
FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE on the 3rd FEBRUARY.
PROSPECTUS and full particulars obtainable from
D. LINDSAY,
Hony. Secretary and Treasurer.
Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

LOST.

A HUNDI PAYABLE after 90 days' sight, drawn by JUMA HOOSEIN on self and endorsed by JOOSUB CASSUM on the 29th January, is LOST by broker SHIV NARAYEN. Whoever finds it will oblige the Undersigned by returning it to him at Kolsa Mola, Pydownie.

The Public are warned not to deal with the Hundi.

JOOSUB CASSUM.
Bombay, Pydownie, 29th January, 1900.

PATEL'S ENGLISH CLASSES.

FOR YOUNG MEN seeking EMPLOYMENT and desirous of acquiring for that purpose a sound knowledge of the English Language, will begin work from THURSDAY, 1st February, 1900, on the premises of the Fort High School.

TIME.—MORNING CLASS (8-30 to 9-30).
NIGHT CLASS (7 to 8) monthly Fee—Rs. 5.

As regards Mr. Patel's Ability for the task he has undertaken, the following certificate will suffice:—

The learned Professor Mills says:—"I have known Mr. Patel for the last two years and consider him a young man of high attainments, and unimpeachable respectability."

MANEKJI KAVASJI PATEL.
Fort High School, Elphinstone Circle.

THE CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE.
TECHNOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

THIS Examination will be held in the month of May next, at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla, Bombay. Printed Copies of Pamphlet, giving particulars of regarding the same, can be had on payment of Annas Four at the Office of the Principal of the Institute. Applications for Examination should be delivered to the Principal not later than THURSDAY, the 8th February, 1900.

This Examination is open to Student's of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute as well as to outsiders.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Honorary Secretary,
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen.........................Qs. Rs. 20 0
Do. of 6 Dozen.........................Ps. Rs. 19 8

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, will be CLOSED from 30th. instant, to 12th February, 1900, both days inclusive, and the DIVIDEND will be payable on and after the 2nd February, 1900.

WALLACE & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 29th January, 1900.

THE DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 2nd February, at the Registered Office's of the above Company, 5, Patel Street, Fort, to consider the position of the Bank.

KARSONDAS CHABILDAS,
Only Director present in Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the will annexed of MOOLJI JAITHA, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Grandson and Residuary Legatee, named under the will of the abovenamed Deceased .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased; are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of Administration with will annexed.

Witness, SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 24th day of January, in the year of our Lord, One thousand and nine hundred, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING.
The 24th day of January, 1900.
MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on TUESDAY, the 20th February, 1900, at 5-30 P.M.

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It can be seen at work by applying to the ENGINEER, at the Mills.
For the MANECKJI PETIT Manufacturing Co., Ld.
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NOTICE.

WANTED by a YOUNG MAN (Church of England) aged 25, engagement as correspondence Clerk, Copyist, or Purser's Clerk, or Reader, or Travelling Agent in any Railways, Mills, Mercantile firms, Presses or in Navigation Companys. Good Linguist, 7 years Previous Experience, Highest Credentials, Excellent and fast hand-writer and a good Christian, willing to travel to any part of India if passage be paid. Address "CROSSE" Care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 52m. High water, 10-23m., 11-20a. Low water, 4-43m. 4-28a.
Evening Entertainment to H. E Lord Sandhurst by Sir Charles and Lady Ollivant.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Bombay Light Horse, Squadron Parade, 6-45 a.m.
Novelty Theatre, Taylor-Carrington Company.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 4-45.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—Mr. W. Robinson, employed in the Eastern Telegraph Company, has reported to the police, that on the evening of the 26th instant, he left his bicycle on the verandah of the Government Telegraph Office, and about four hours after, he found it had been stolen. The bicycle is valued at Rs. 80.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A CASHIER.—Shivnath Baigraj, the munim in the firm of Mangoveram Tanookraj, having their business-place at Shaikh Memon Street, has reported to the police that the cashier of the firm, named Kanayalal, has absconded taking the key of the box with him. The box was forced open, and Rs. 1,767 were found to have been stolen. The cashier had been in the employ of the firm for the last three years.

2ND BOMBAY GRENADIERS BAND.—The following programme by the above band will be played at the Yacht Club, at 5-45 p.m., to-day:—

March	Aller Ehren ist Oesterreich Voll	Nowotny
Selection	Lucrezia Borgia	Donizetti
Valse	Incognito	Ivanovici
Fantasia	Paul Jones	Balfour
Song	Portuguez Songs	Desa
Barn Dance	The Farmyard	Warden

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A STREET ACCIDENT.—Newton Dent, aged twenty-three years, residing in the Fort, and employed at the General Post Office, was, on Sunday afternoon, in a shop, on Kalbadevi Road, waiting for a tram-car. He jumped on to the road to catch a passing tram-car, when he came in front of a passing shigram, and was knocked down by the horse. When picked up he was found to be injured, and was removed to the St. George's Hospital, where he has been detained under treatment.

FOUND AT SEA.—On the arrival of the steam-ship Brahmani, in the harbour, on Sunday, the captain reported to the police that, on his way to Bombay from Vingorla, he sighted a fishing boat, near Kaneri Island, with the letter "M" marked on it. On approaching the boat, the captain found that it contained the corpse of a man in a state of decomposition. He sent two of his crew and had the boat tied to the stem of his vessel, and brought it to Bombay. The corpse was washed away into the sea by the waves. The boat is now lying in the Prince's Dock, and will be made over to the Port Trust.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A WIFE.—About half-past 10 o'clock on Sunday night, Kerubai, a Hindu woman, aged about twenty-five years was taken by her husband, Balla Krishna, to the J. J. Hospital, in an unconscious state. On an examination, the woman was found to be suffering from opium-poisoning. From enquiries made it appears that about twelve days ago Keru ran away from her husband a resident of Harkoor in the Nassik District, and came to reside with her mother, in Bombay. Her husband came to Bombay four days ago in search of her, and found his absconding wife with her mother at Grant Road. It was subsequently arranged that the wife should return with her husband to his house but she showed her unwillingness. On Sunday she refused to take her food and in the evening the husband found her unconscious. She has been detained in the hospital.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Mahim, on the body of Manaji Cassiram, a tanner, of about sixty-five years of age. The deceased resided with his wife, at Satar Wadi, Upper Mahim. About two months ago, in the evening, deceased returned home, and showed his wife two punctured wounds on the back of his right hand, which, he said, had been caused by a dog biting him in the Wadi. His wife applied some lime to the wounds and bandaged the hand. The wounds apparently healed up, and the man was able to go about and resume his work. About a week ago Manaji complained of pain in his hand and two days after he developed symptoms of hydrophobia. Some household remedies were tried, but he grew worse and died on Sunday. The jury returned a verdict that death was due to hydrophobia from the bite of a rabid dog.

DEATH OF A KHOJA MERCHANT.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Habibbhoy Cassumbhoy, a grand-son of the well-known merchant, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy. The deceased went on Tuesday last to Nowsari to see his wife and child who had gone there only a fortnight for a change of air. The following day he was attacked with plague, of which he died at one o'clock yesterday (Monday) morning. He was barely 26 years of age and gave promise of becoming a very useful member of the Khoja community, to which he belonged. As a plague volunteer he rendered useful and efficient service in house-to-house visitation, and was joint honorary secretary of the Khoja Plague Committee. He was held in high esteem by everybody and his services were well-spoken of by Dr. Wilkins, Lieutenant Brackenbury and his other colleagues, and in June last year, was awarded a Certificate of Merit, for valuable services rendered to Government in Bombay, during the operations against plague in the years 1897 to 1899.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE.—Yesterday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, regarding the death of Byramji Pestonji, a Parsee, aged 42 years. The deceased was a foreman compositor in the Government Central Press, and resided with his family in Nanabhoy Bomonji Lane, Fort. He had been for the last three or four months suffering from fever and headache, and used to stay away from his work. He was, besides, in straightened circumstances. On Saturday night Byramji left home with an empty bottle, saying he was going to get some medicine from his brother-in-law, who is a hakim. As the deceased did not return home, his wife thought he might have gone to his mother's place to spend the night there and no enquiries were made regarding him. About 7 o'clock yesterday morning Constable Humphry received information that a bundle of clothes had been found lying near a well opposite the Esplanade Police Court. These clothes were subsequently identified by deceased's widow. The well was then dragged and the body was recovered. Before leaving home on Saturday, deceased told his wife that on his way to the hakim, he would call at his master's place and invite him to a wedding of his nephew at Amrolee. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

PATEL'S ENGLISH CLASSES.—We are desired to draw the attention of our readers to Mr. M. K. Patel's advertisement in another column. His scheme for giving a sound knowledge of the English language to young men, desirous of leaving school or college and getting an insight into some business or profession at an early age, deserves to be supported and encouraged at a time when the so-called learned professions are full to over-flowing and a large number of graduates are turned out by our University every year, who find the struggle for existence growing keener day by day, it is a relief to turn to the new scheme of Mr. Patel, whose object is a very laudable one. There are in India numerous small industries and professions, which though less dignified and exalted than the professions of law and medicine, might ensure a decent livelihood to many of our Indian youths, who have been vainly knocking their heads against the University doors or the Government Offices. Youths introduced at an early age to useful industries and professions may, by industry and application, prosper in life and become useful members of society. We therefore commend Mr. Patel's scheme to the notice of our readers. He is well fitted for the work he has undertaken, as he is not only well read in English literature and history, but is a practical teacher of long experience in one of the largest private high schools of Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

A QUESTION OF COSTS.

CLIVE DURANT *vs.* JEEJEEBHOY FRAMJEE PETIT.

CLIVE DURANT appeared in person before his lordship and applied for a stay of execution of the costs in the suit instituted by him, which had been dismissed by his lordship, in December last, Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the defendants, Mr. Justice Russell, after hearing Durant and Counsel, said that he had no memorandum of any review before him, nor had any appeal been filed. He dismissed Durant's application with costs, such costs to be paid before any other application was to be made to the court in connection with the suit.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE WRAY HOSPITAL AT SANGLI.

FOUNDATION-STONE LAYING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SANGLI, JAN. 27.

A MOST imposing and brilliant scene was witnessed at Sangli during the time of Colonel Wray, the Political Agent, Kolhapur, when Mrs. Wray laid the foundation-stone of the Wray Hospital. A shamiana was erected on the site of the proposed hospital, and it was prettily adorned with festoons of flowers and bannerets. A wealth of foliage in pots along the passage to the shamiana added to the beauty of the scene. The passage was lined on both sides by foot-police and sowars. Among those present were Colonel and Mrs. Wray, Shrimant Tatya Saheb, the Chief of Sangli, Lieutenant Berthon, Lieutenant Strong, Rao Bahadur Golwalkar, State Karbhari, Rao Saheb Bhide, Nayadhish, Dr. Deva, Chief Medical Officer, Dada Saheb Ashtekar, Nayab Karbhari, and almost all the officials of the State at the head-quarters.

Rao Bahadur Golwalkar Karbhari opened the proceedings by reading a short history of the Medical Institution in the town of Sangli from which the following extracts are taken:—

Colonel Wray, Mrs. Wray, and Gentlemen,—It gives me much pleasure to welcome this audience on behalf of Shrimant Tatya Saheb, Chief of Sangli, assembled to witness the pleasing ceremony of laying the first stone of this new Hospital at Sangli. The history of medical aid in Sangli, told in brief, is that in the year 1861, a small dispensary was established and located in a house, which ill-served the purpose for which it was used. A dispensary after an approved fashion was built in the year 1886, to meet the increasing demands, and the old dispensary was transferred into it in the same year. Two rooms—the so called wards—have been added, but they have been found to be unfit and insufficient as accommodation for in patients. Under these circumstances, the Chief has been contemplating building a new hospital worthy of the State and the commercial town of Sangli. I have been directed to state, that the Chief is obliged to you for allowing your name to be associated with this institution. No other memorial is more befitting you, whose sympathies have ever been directed towards the poor and the sick. Your long connection with the Southern Maratha Country and your special interest in Sangli, makes it necessary that your name should be permanently connected with some institution in this place, and no other institution could have served the purpose better. To you, Mrs. Wray, the Chief is obliged for having consented to lay the foundation-stone of the new hospital. You have always been a willing assistant of Colonel Wray in his sympathies for the sick and without you the Colonel would have been single-handed. This brief statement of facts is all that needs be brought before you. Because there can be no necessity in these days that any man should occupy time in producing arguments to prove that the erection of a hospital is a great and noble work. The Chief desires to make the building simple in appearance but perfect in sanitary arrangements. He has strong hopes that the institution will be worthy of the name, which it will bear hereafter. I have been directed to request you, Mrs. Wray, to lay the foundation-stone of the Sangli Wray Hospital, and to declare that it is well and firmly laid.

Colonel Wray, who was received with loud cheers, in addressing the assembly, said:—Tatya Saheb, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am exceedingly obliged to you for these kind expressions about Mrs. Wray and myself, and we feel very gratified at having been asked by you to come here to-day and take part in this pleasing ceremony. Mrs. Wray and I have received many acts of courtesy at your hands, and we have had many happy experiences in your capital town and your State during our fifteen years' association with you and the S. M. Country, and the courtesy which has prompted you to ask us to take our respective parts in the laying of the foundation stone of this hospital will be one of the happiest reminiscences of Sangli, as the hospital itself will be, I am confident, in the same proportion a lasting comfort to the 200,000 people of the Sangli State. As the State Karbhari has said, it will be superfluous in view of the sad condition of the public health during the past three years, to expatiate upon the necessity or merits of a commodious and well-organized hospital, whatever may be its denomination; I mean whether a general hospital or one for special diseases. Some three years ago Tatya Saheb saw the necessity for a more suitable hospital than the one which was provided for the people in 1886, but the constantly recurring misfortunes of the S. M. Country, such as the famine of 1891, then the plague which commenced in 1893-97, then again the famine of 1897-98 with all their attendant expenses and drain upon the State finances, made it necessary to postpone the project, which is now before us until better days seemed to be coming. In the meantime the Chief and his officials applied themselves to the best of their knowledge and ability to the relief of the sufferers in the plague, and although it was difficult at times to persuade the people to make use of the advantages offered to them in the way of plague hospitals, hutting materials for removal of families to the fields and medical aid, yet the Chief maintained throughout, assisted by his officers, the principle for which he is so well known in the S. M. Country, of sparing no expense and doing all he could for the welfare of his people and in connection with that sad time of plague, which we must hope will never come again. I can not but mention the names of Mr. Bhide, the Judge, Dr. Godambe, Dr. Moodliar Mr. Khandekar, Mr. Patkar and others, who all strove to the utmost of their abilities to do their duty towards the suffering public as officers and as citizens, and of whose services, I am sure, the Chief will allow me to express this acknowledgment. Those unhappy days have, we trust, passed and gone for ever, and we will now return to the subject of this new hospital and our hopes in respects to it. It is a "great" pleasure, Tatya Saheb, to see you surrounded by officers of such esteemable character and qualification, Your State Karbhari, Mr. Golwalkar, your Nayab Karbhari, Mr. Ashtekar, and your Medical Officer, Mr. Deva, are executive officers on whom you can place, and I know you do place, the utmost reticence, as I do for I have known them all for many years and I know their worth, and I am certain that in the struggle, which I fear is before you in the next few months of famine you will find that they will amply justify your confidence. Mr. Golwalkar, the State Kabhari, is well known throughout this part of the country for his courtesy and intelligent and upright work. His tact kind-heartedness and energy are proverbial where-ever he has served, Mr. Dada Saheb Ashtekar, Nayab Karbhari, is noted for his philanthropic and selfish character, which is well-known and appreciated by all the occupants of his ownestates. These estates he inherited from his father to whom they were granted by the British Government for loyal and able services rendered, and Mr. Dada Saheb's excellent work in the northern district of this State during the last three years of plague is sufficiently well-known for it to be unnecessary for me to enlarge upon it here. Now for Dr. Deva, to whose charge this hospital will be entrusted, I consider Sangli was fortunate in securing his services which were so much appreciated in Bhor and in Porbunder, that it took a year and a half to induce the authorities of the latter place to give him up, and to allow him to come to us, and now we have got him, we are anxious to keep him, for he has already won the regard of the Sangli people, to whose rescue he came in the thick of the last epidemic, and I trust this new hospital, with its opportunities of doing good, will be a sufficient inducement to remain to its energetic and skilful medical officer, whose chief desire as I have found from personal experience in Porbunder, and as the Porbunder people, one and all, have testified, is to do good to others at any sacrifice to himself. Mrs. Wray and I would very much have liked to watch the growth of these walls, the foundation of which we are laying to day but, I trust that when we return from England, where we are proposing to go in a short time for a year's rest, we shall find this hospital complete in its usefulness, a boon to the people and a credit to the Chief's administration.

The whole party then proceeded to the corner-stone which bears the following inscription:—"The foundation-stone of the Sangli Wray Hospital was laid by Mrs. J. W. Wray, on 25th December, 1899." Coins were then placed in the stone and the cement was spread by Mrs. Wray with the trowel which was handed to her by Shrimant Tatya Saheb. The stone was then lowered down. She then applied the plumb, the level and the square to the stone, and having found it correct, struck the stone three times with the mallet, also handed to her by the Chief, and declared the stone duly laid.

The Chief also asked Colonel and Mrs. Wray to open the paddock newly built for the brood-mares of the State stables, which was done. The enclosure is situated near the State bungalow, about two miles from the town. It is large enough to accommodate about 50 animals. Arrangements for water and shade have been carefully made. It is quite a new thing in Sangli.

Rao Bahadur Golwalkar, on behalf of the Chief, thanked Colonel and Mrs. Wray for having found time to be present at the ceremonies, and for having taken such a prominent part therein, and the proceedings closed after the distribution of attar, flowers, and pansupari amidst the chorus of the State Band.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, always all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A STORY OF KIDNAPPING.

IMPERATRIX VS. GADIGYAPPA BIN FAKIRAPPA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. R. J. C. Lord, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, in November last, convicted the accused of wrongfully confining one Gungadhar; of fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction against him of an offence of theft; and of making a false charge of theft with intent to injure him. For the first offence, accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250, or in default further rigorous imprisonment for three months; for the second offence, five years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, or further rigorous imprisonment for another year; and for the third offence, one year's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, or further imprisonment for six months. Mr. Inverarity, with the Hon'ble Mr. Chandawarker, appeared for the accused and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The Sessions Judge, in his finding, said the complainant's story was that, as he was returning with one Iraya from Somapore one evening, he was kidnapped by accused and some relatives of his, gagged and taken off to a nala, where he was confined till night-fall, and was thence taken to the accused's house in the village; then there was a shout of "thief" raised. A panch was collected, and he was shown to them with a bundle of property of accused's under his arm while a hole had been made into the back wall of the accused's house, so that a man could have put his arm in and opened the door. The panch were then sent away, and the panchnama was not made till next day. The reason given for the false charge being made was that the accused wanted witness No. 1 in the case to pay him Rs. 200, and that in consequence nothing was put on paper until accused was more or less forced to do so owing to witness's firmness in resisting the demand. As usual in such a case, Mr. Lord remarked, the complainant had embellished his case, and his statements had to be considerably discounted in consequence. It was improbable that a fairly well-to-do man like the complainant should break into the house of his cousin, and then leaving silver idols, &c., content himself with stealing paltry things worth less than Rs. 10, differing from both assessors, Mr. Lord convicted the accused and sentenced him as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving judgment, said: It is impossible for us to believe the story of the complainant, which in itself is very improbable, and is uncorroborated by any reliable evidence. If his story is true, the whole village must have combined against him to hush up his wrongful confinement and abetted the making of a false charge against him. False panchnamas must have been concocted, and the district police even deceived. There is very strong evidence on behalf of the accused. There is very weak evidence for the prosecution, and there is the conduct, and especially the silence of the complainant, which goes perhaps most of all against the truth of his story. We agree with the assessers that the case is not proved. We reverse the conviction and sentence, acquit the accused of the offences charged, and direct that he be set at liberty.

THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

RELATIVE RANK.

UNDER the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the following table showing the relative rank of officers in the Army, Royal Navy and Royal Indian Marine is attached to the Warrant of Precedence for India, published with Home Department Notification No. 328, dated the 10th February 1899:—

Lieutenant-Colonels.	(a) Captains under 3 years and officers of corresponding rank, Royal Navy.	
	(b) Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marin.	But junior to all Lieutenant-Colonels.
	(c) Assistant. do.	
	(d) Inspectors of Machinery, Royal Indian Marine.	
	(e) Commanders, Royal Navy.	
	(f) Commanders, Royal Indian Marine.	
	(g) Staff Commanders and Officers of corresponding rank, Royal Navy.	
Majors.	(h) Lieutenants over 8 years' seniority and officers of corresponding rank, Royal Navy.	
	(i) Lieutenants, Royal Indian Marine, over 8 years' seniority.	But junior to all Majors.
	(j) Paymasters and Chief Engineers, Royal Navy.	
	(k) Chief Engineers, Royal Indian Marine.	
Captains.	(l) Lieutenant under 8 years and officers of corresponding rank, Royal Navy.	
	(m) Lieutenants, Royal Indian Marine, under 8 years' seniority.	But junior to all Army Captains.
	(n) Engineers, Royal Navy, under 6 years and Assistant Paymasters of 6 years' seniority.	
	(o) Engineers, Royal Indian Marine.	
Lieutenants.	(p) Sub-Lieutenants, and officers of corresponding rank, Royal Navy.	
	(q) Sub-Lieutenants, Royal Indian Marine. Assistant Engineers, Royal Indian Marine.	But junior to all Lieutenants.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	10
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	15	5	53
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	9	6	63
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	5	3	28
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	26	8	102
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	24
G Mahim and Worli	1	3	24
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	33	61
Total	59	60	370
Total plague deaths to date	64,204	55,681	
Same date last year	98	76	210

DAMAUN.

LOWER Damaun showed a clean plague mortality bill on Thursday and Friday, but on Saturday there were four deaths from plague, the victims being a Bhundari of Kathiria, a Machan of Nik, a Mahomedan of Kharewadi, and a Purbhoo lad, the only son of Mr. Bapuji Krishnarao, the Government Translator, and the grandson of Mr. Krishnarao Tatia, Interpreter of the District Court.

THE German Emperor (says the Berlin correspondent of the "Standard") has repeatedly received Prince Eulenburg, his Ambassador to the Vienna Court, who arrived at Berlin on Friday. The suggestion made in Vienna that the Ambassador should be regarded as the future German Chancellor, owing to his promotion to the rank of Prince, is not credited by well-informed personages in the German capital, who remark that Prince Radolin, the German Ambassador in St. Petersburg, has just as much right to expect to become Chancellor because the Emperor has given him the title of Prince.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

BEFORE Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, one of the directors of the Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation, appearing with his solicitor, Mr. Bland, and with Superintendent MacDermott, of the Bombay Police, charged Rowji Narayen Parulekar, Vishnu Narayen Parulekar, Krishnaji Narayen Parulekar, Balwantrao Tatia Desai, and Hari Desai with systematically defrauding the Deccan Bank and the public for some time past, and with criminal breach of trust, criminal misappropriation, cheating, falsifying books of account, and forging valuable securities, and applied for warrants of arrest, and a search-warrant to search the house of Vishnu Parulekar, at Chunam Kiln Road. The application was granted and warrants were later on executed.

The information of Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas runs as follows:—I am one of the directors of the Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation, Limited having its offices, at No. 5, Patel Street, Fort, Bombay, and 173, Broadway, Madras. The said Company was duly registered under the Companies Act VI, of 1882 and now has its head office in Bombay. I was appointed one of the directors on the 16th day of December, 1899, Vishnu Narayen Parulekar alias Phadke, the managing director in Bombay, produced to me a print of the balance-sheet for 1898, and extracts from the local newspapers, which showed that the Bank was a flourishing concern. The balance-sheet purports to be signed by Mr. Hare and Company, the managing agents in Madras. I was induced by V. N. Parulekar to join the board of directors. A preliminary meeting of the directors was held in the Company's office on the 18th day of December (ultimo) when the said V. N. Parulekar was present, Mr. Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Lalji was appointed chairman and the amounts of directors' fees was fixed at Rs. 20 for each meeting. A few shares were allotted to certain applicants in the mofussil, and the meeting then dissolved. On the 17th day of January (instant) the said V. N. Parulekar left for Madras, taking with him certain books of the Company in order to have the accounts for 1899 audited. On the 20th I received certain information, in consequence of which I instituted certain enquiries, and went to the Company's office on Thursday, the 25th instant, with the Company's solicitor, Mr. T. A. Bland. We called for Mr. Coelho, the acting manager, and the replies we received from him being unsatisfactory I called upon him to produce the books of the Bank. I examined these books and found that the cash balance according to the cash book amounted to Rs. 10,131-0-8. The book was made up to the 23rd instant. I then examined the cash in the Bank's safe, when I discovered a sum of Rs. 1,476 only. I asked Mr. Coelho to account for the difference, and he told me that it was with Mr. V. N. Parulekar and had been spent on his (V. N. Parulekar's) private account. This confirmed my suspicions, and I brought away such books as were then in the office, and handed them to Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble for safe custody. I then placed the books of account in the hands of Messrs. Ferguson and Irvine, Chartered Accountants, for examination and report. On the 17th January, 1900, the date when V. N. Parulekar left for Madras, he handed over Rs. 1,200-0-4 to Mr. Coelho, as per his initials, and the balance in hand according to the fair cash book of that day was Rs. 9,833-10-3. A copy of Mr. Ferguson's report is annexed hereto. I have now ascertained that Mr. Hare and Company are not a European firm in Madras. M. stands for Melgiri and Hare is for Hari. The latter's full name is Hari Suryaji Desai, who is now a clerk in the Customs House, Bombay, on a salary of Rs. 35 a month. He informs me that for a short time he acted as manager of the Bank at Madras, and that is how his name appears to be in the firm. N. Melgiri is an assumed name. His real name is Rowji Narayen Parulekar alias Phadke. He is the eldest brother of V. N. Parulekar, and a warrant was issued for his arrest by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in the year 1894, for criminal breach of trust and cheating the "Friend,-in,-Need Society." That warrant, I am informed, was never executed, as he absconded to Madras, where he had lived under the assumed name of N. Melgiri. The moneys he misappropriated from the Friend-in-Need Society were utilized by him in starting the Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation, Limited. Balwantrao Tatia Desai is the uncle of Rowji's wife, and is at present the agent of the Bank in Madras. Krishnaji Narayen Parulekar, who is now in jail, on a charge of aiding and abetting V. N. Parulekar in cheating the Bank of Rs. 6,400, is the youngest brother of V. N. Parulekar and Rowji Narayen Parulekar. These persons, Rowji Narayen Parulekar, Vishnu Narayen Parulekar, Krishnaji, Balwantrao, and Hari have all conspired together to swindle the public of a large sum of money by issuing false prospectuses and balance-sheet, falsifying accounts, making false and fictitious entries in the books of the Bank. I have also discovered that they kept two sets of each books, one set true and the other false. I have further discovered that they have issued a large number of bogus shares to their friends and relations, and that a number of the securities held by the Bank purporting to be valuable documents are forgeries. They have also made false entries of large sums on both sides of the accounts, their object being to swell the apparent general volume of business done by the Bank, and thus cheat the public. These sums were entered as deposits received from customers on the one side and as advance by way of loan on the other side. Hence the charges.

BOMBAY SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY 3RD FEBRUARY.

1st Entries closed on Monday 29th January at 7 p.m.

Horse Hurdle:—Distance 1 mile over 5 flights.
Dr Deane's b aus g Welshman, aged
Aga S Shah's br aus g The Wreck, aged
Messrs Tulloch and Allan's b or br aus g Gundy by Lennox—Sorrow, 5 years
Mr G Hunter's br aus g Neil Gow, aged
Mr G Hunter's b aus m Melchester by Cheviot—Eden Lass 6 years
Mr R J Hunter's b aus g Inspector, aged, pedigree unknown
Messrs Cavanagh and Martin's b aus m Wellerygang, 6 years

New Arab Plate—Distance 6 furlongs
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Chungiz 6 years
Mr Youssuf Sawaidanie's g a h Soohail, aged
Mr A R Obayed's b a h Vanitas, aged
Messrs G K and D D's g a h Parth, 14
Mr Ali bin Amer's b a h Beauty, 13 3 aged
Mr Ali bin Amer's b a h Nugget, 5 years
Mr Hajee Ebraim's g a h Bagdad, 13 3 3-4 6 years

Little Arab Handicap—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr S A W's ch a h Sham, 14
Mr Ali bin Amer's g a h Bonaparte, 13 2 3-4
Mr Rurke's b a h Rory II, 13 3 1-2
Mr Flower's b a h Muswood, 13 3 2-1
Mr H Vishram's b a h Munwar, 13 3 1-4

Consolation Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr Farmer's ch a h Expert, 13 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Brilliant, 13 3
Mr Thoma's b a h Kilwa, 13 2 1-2
Mr M Chison's ch cb g Sandy, 13 2 1-2
Aga S Shah's ch a h S D K 13 1 3-4
Mr S A W's b a h Rejected, 13-3
Mr A R Amer's b a h Sweet William 13 2
Mr A R Amer's g a h Councillor, 13 2 1-2
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebraim's b a h Dulful, 13 2 1-2
Mr Goolam Hoosein Essajee's g a h Bismillah, 13 2 3-1
Mr Fany bin Sinad's b a h Telegraph, 13 3
Mr Faraj bin Sinad's ch a h Abdool Karim, 13 2

Selling Race—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr Fench ch a h Brandy, aged Rs. 800
Captain Young's g a g Electric 13 3 aged Rs 800
Messrs Mathuradas Gocuidas and Anandjee Naaji's b a h Exchange, 14, Rs 800
Mr H Vishram's b a h Munwar, 13 3 1-4, Rs 900

Welter Maiden Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr Moschool Shah's b a g Pilgrim 13 3,
Mr B's g a g Twilight 13 1 3-4

Second Entries close Tuesday, 30th January, at 7 p.m.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W I T C.

Bombay, 29th January, 1900.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says Mr. Campbell R. Roper, J.P., Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Nassick, has been appointed to act as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders.

A woman of Nandoorbar, a famine affected Taluka in the Khandesh District, who arrived at Thana last week, abandoned one of her male children, aged about six years, apparently Musalman caste and left for Bombay. The child was found wandering about Khatarwadi and given in charge of Moolla Saheb of Robodi to be taken care of.

Mr. Laxuman Govind Tipnis, inhabitant of Kalyan in the Thana District, has obtained the Baroda C. K. Parbhoo Education Society's scholarship for 1900, to continue his progress in Bhownagar College for the P. E. Examination.

Mr. Dinsha Jijibhai Chhapgar, Superintendent of Post Office, Central Division, arrived here from Poona on Wednesday last on his annual tour of inspection of Post Offices in the Northern Konkan, Thana District.

Seven births (three males and four females) and twenty-two deaths (including four deaths from small-pox) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Wingrove, 1,819 tons, Captain W Nutman, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Cardiff, 21st December via Suez in ballast.

THE s s Tokio, 2,481 tons, Captain T H Jones, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, 13th January with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M Mackenzie and Co.

THE City Line s s City of Lucknow, 2,370 tons, Captain D Morrison, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, 25th January, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co.

THE Anchor Line s s Hispania, 2,113 tons, Captain S Obrey, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Glasgow 23rd December, brought a general cargo and Miss M H Woodley, Miss T A Elliott and Mr T Roberts as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 29.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Nizam	2041	Eliot	Calcutta		F Morrison & Co
H M S Lapwing		Lambert			Royal Navy
Simla	1093	Bamber			M M & Co
Gulf of Trinidad	1494	Duncanson			B & P S N Co
Dalhousie		Warden	Wet Basin		R I M S
Bhundara	2215	Stunt			M M & Co
Osipenta	3420	Watkeys			M M & Co
Florida	2050	Chapman			M M & Co
Ceylon		Channer	Dry Dock		I L Service
Shannon	2380	Chellew			P & O Co
Onda	3410	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Slingsby	2094	Marck			Cory Brothers
Alboin	649	Ritchie			R S & Co
Nawab	2041	Crebbin			T M & Co
P Wikstrom Jn bque	685	Gopvean Gren			L & Co
Amra	[illegible]	Sharpe			M M & Co
Kilwa	933	Nielson			M M & Co
Unique	1298	Bjoness			Bombay Co
Goa	1217	Gimblett			M M & Co
Olivemoor	1970	Flause			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B	Clan Alpine	2235	Kewby	Dunkirk	1-2	F M & Co
C	Mushtari	1101	Owen	P Gulf	30-1	B & P S N Co
E	Othello	3027	Rogers	Karachi	31-1	F M & Co
F	Hispania	2213	Abrey	Marseilles	8-2	W & A G & Co
K	Booldana	[illegible]	Croft	Calcutta	1-2	M M & Co
N	Clan Macneil	1591	Gladstone	Havre	1-2	F M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Ponani	[illegible]	Fukeer	Bhownagar	30-1	Shprd & Co
Mahanadi	[illegible]	Budroo	Karachi	30-1	Do
Brahmani	524	Cassum	Bhownagar	[illegible]	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Singapore	2131	Piggarotto	Genoa	1-2	F Baldovino
2	City of Lucknow	2370	Morrison	Marseilles	2-2	F F & Co
3	Imperatrix	2333	Morovich	Trieste	1-2	A L S N Co
6	Coromandel	2783	Vibert	China	30-1	P & O Co
10	Okhla	3235	Rickford	Rangoon		M M & Co
12	Arabia	[illegible]	Parfitt	Aden	3-2	P & O Co
15	Wingrove	1819	Nutman	L'pool	8-2	Mackintosh & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Sutlej	[illegible]		London		P & O Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 14·39 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Tokio s	Jones	Calcutta, Jan 13
	Wingrove s	Nutman	Cardiff, Dec 21
29	Florida s	Chapman	Calcutta

The steamer Hispania, entered for loading yesterday for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 29.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macneil s—60 barrels chemicals, S Ramjee; 2 crates earthenware Gangjee Poonjee; 4 cases writing paper; 2 cases stationery K Gangjee; 140 hogsheads ale, Robinson Morrison and Co; 100 cases whisky Jamsetjee Nowrojee Kapadia.
City of Lucknow s—5 cases whisky Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Clan Alpine s—8 cases whisky D Cowasjee.
Nubia s—10 cases whisky D Cowasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macneil s—100 cases Medicine. Heerjee Mooljee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Carthage s—10 cases spirit, and 9 cases gin, D Cowasjee 2 casks ink B K A Rahim Brothers; 15 cases provision Narayan Brothers; 13 cases whiskey, Aldridge Salmon and Co.
Clydesdale s—14 packages stationery Hussonally Abdoolally; 8 cases Medicine H Mooljee and Co; 4 cases med cine C Nathoo and Co; 20 cases medicine Moochand Valjee and Co; 39 cases provision, F B Mody; 8 bales writing paper, K Abdool Hoosein; 7 cases medicine, B Cullianjee and Co.
Kirkdale s—72 cases provision, Aldridge Salmon and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Orwel s—58 cases medicine, Hurjee Mooljee and Co; 8 cases glassware, Essoofally Heptoola.

FROM HULL.

Othello s—414 hogsheads ale, Chas Phillimore and Co; 4 cases printing paper, B Furdoonjee and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—4 cases wine, Morenas and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore s—35 cases brandy, S Cowasjee; 340 cases brandy, D Cowasjee; 35 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—12 cases glassware, A Mahler; 2 cases stationery, F R Papa and Co; 15 bales printing paper, K A Hoosein; 18 cases glassware, M Bharmal; 6 cases glass-beads, Narrayen Ramchunder and Co; 8 cases glassware, H Robitsek and Co; 33 bales brown paper, D R Umrigar and Co; 36 cases glassware, Rahimtoola Samjee; 75 cases glassware, Sallay Mohomed Cassum.
E F Ferdinand s—72 cases glass bangles C Jamsetjee; 7 cases glass bangles, F R Papa and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 30th January, 1900.

The Squadron will parade at Church Gate Street Station this morning at 6-45 a.m. Dress—Marching order.

There will be drill for Recruits in the Town Hall this evening from 5-30 p.m.

G. W. MOIR, Lieut.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 30th January, 1900.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
No. 1 Company Town Hall Compound and No. 2 Company Nesbit Head-quarters, to-day and Thursday at 8-15 p.m. 10-inch R M L Gun drill.
2. There will be Class Firing at Coorla to-morrow. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus, at 6 a.m., (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.
3. The following members are struck off the strength of the Corps for the reasons mentioned below:—Gr F Burdett resigned, Gr R Ratcliffe, R Edwards, left Bombay, Gr A Hullah, J Birnie, and P Gerrard non efficient.
4. The Corps will parade on Saturday next the 3rd Febry. to take part in a Field Day with the Volunteer Corps in Garrison and will man and support 2, 7 powder guns.

The Corps (representing the enemy) will leave Victoria Terminus at 3-30 p.m., and Byculla at 3-42 p.m., and proceed to Sion.

Dress—Drill order with arms, puttees to be worn. Blank Ammunition 15 rounds per gun and 10 rounds per carbine will be taken.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 30th January, 1900.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday afternoon the 3rd proximo for a Field Day. Time and place to be notified hereafter.
2. There will be Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill at 5-15 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday) the 31st instant, on the open space ground in front of the Head-quarters.
3. E Company (Cyclists) will parade at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 7-45 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday) the 31st instant. Dress—Plain Clothes.
4. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to D Company:—No. 4800 Volr W Lyas, No. 4801 Volr W M Thomas, No. 4802 Volr J W Steele, No. 4803 Volr F W Quinless and No. 4804 Volr A E Jansz.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R

A TERRIBLE story of murder and cannibalism is told in a Lloyd's advice from Hamburg with reference to an attack on a ship's crew in the South-Seas. It appears that the "Zeitung" publishes a letter, dated November 13th, written by a citizen of Ludenscheid named Blaser to his parents, stating as follows:—The Nukumana, belonging to Messrs. Forsyth and Co., left about four weeks ago for the Admiralty Islands, to trade with the natives. The crew consisted of captain, mate, and about fifteen black sailors. The captain was one day on deck weighing copra, &c. brought in by the natives, whilst the mate was engaged below. Suddenly the captain was felled from behind by blows with an axe, and the mate on coming up on deck met with the same fate, and then the whole crew were massacred, except three boys who hid themselves and the vessel was completely plundered. The natives made a feast on shore, at which they ate their victims. They were then about to burn the vessel but two days after the massacre the motor launch Angarea, belonging to the some owners came up to the spot and rescued the vessel and the three boys.

ANOTHER GOOD OFFER.
Rs. 50 FOR Rs. 25.
A
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
SILVER GILT WATCHES.

WE have an Excellent Collection of key wind Silver Gilt WATCHES, the lever movements of which are really FIRST CLASS, and in the ordinary way, quality for quality should sell for Rs. 50 each; but as preference is now given to Stem-wind Watches, we offer these excellent time-keepers to those who do not consider a key-wind watch inconvenient at the bargain and Clearance Price of

Rs. 25.

Complete in case with spare glass, mainspring and a guarantee for 2 years.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
27 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

LATHAM & Co.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express "at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

CABLE
FROM
CHUBB'S AUSTRALIAN COMPANY LIMITED.
SYDNEY,
Dated, December 7th, 1899.
GREAT FIRE
at
WYALONG CHUBB'S SAFE
preserved its contents.
CHUBB'S SAFES BOXES AND LOCKS.
APPLY TO
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 29.

EXCHANGE has been steady all day but very little doing. A few ready credits were placed at 1-4 7-16 and some T T for Cash was given at 1-4 7-32. Telegraphic was sold well into March at 1-4 5-32. We quote:—

T. T.	1-4 7-32 to 3-16
D. D.	7-32
3 months' Credits	7-16
3 month's Francs	1·73
30 days, Hongkong	142 1-2
30 days, Shanghai	194
39 days, Japan	147 1-2

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Cash balance is up some 11 Lakhs as shewn by the following statement for the week ending Saturday, 27th January:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs. 2,44,096
" " Branches	Inc.	" 10,75,377
Other "	Dec.	" 4,95,413
Government Securities	Inc.	" 96,093
Other authorised "	Dec.	" 1 07,800
Loans	Inc.	" 90 314
Bills Discounted and purchased	Dec.	" 3,71,267
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	" 1,19,652
Cash	Inc.	" 11,32,338

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 95 5. Nominal with many sellers, and on receipt of the news from Natal the rate dropped to Rs. 95 per cent. with little business doing. During the day the rate further declined to Rs. 94-13—the tightness in the money market and heavy surplus of paper forcing weak holders to sell out at the lower rates. Banks bought about 6 lakhs and the market closed, Rs. 95 per cent sellers. Business is reported for the next settlement at 5 annas to 6 annas higher than for 2nd February.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The following are closing rates:—

Bank of Bombay	1230 xd.
David S. and W. Mill	295
Manockjee Petit	1620

COTTON.—The market is firm with a small business passing.

Good Broach for March is quoted	229
F. G. Bengal	207
Good Bhownuggur, May	225

Nothing was taken for Export to-day and only 300 bales by the Mills, viz:—

100 Bengal	Rs. 196
200 Broach	" 212

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Week's Receipts	166,000	170,000	213,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	55,000	80,000	9,000
" " to Continent	97,000	95,000	132,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,512,000	6,638,000	6,517,000
" " to U. K.	1,218,000	2,645,000	2,184,000
" " to Continent	1,932,000	2,421,000	2,378,000
" Stock in the Ports	970,000	1,081,000	1,232,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Total visible supply of all kinds	3,720,000	5,235,610	4,648,220
" " of Surats	53,000	112,040	63 350

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	689,000	1,715,150	1,014,460
" London	2,000	4,000	4,000
American afloat	160,000	272,750	354 200
East Indian "	2,000	3,000	1,000
Total	853,000	1,994,9[illegible]0	1,373,660
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 19-32d.	3 5-16d.	3 7-32d.
" Good Bhownugger	3 25-32d.	2 3-4d.	2 13-16d.
Difference	26-32d.	18-32d.	13-32d.

WHEAT.—Quite neglected. Prices are 1 anna lower.

SEEDS, GINGELLY.—There is a good demand and prices remain unchanged.

Castor.—Prices are advancing rapidly owing to good enquiry and Rs. 1 per candy higher has been paid to-day.

LINSEED.—Business has been done at 1 anna higher than previous rates.

RAPE.—The markets are firm without change in prices with some business passing.

FREIGHTS.—The market is firm but nothing doing, as sellers are still asking rates which buyers cannot pay.

COALS.—Nothing reported to-day; market firm.

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Saturday, 27th January:—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	1,222
Barsee and Nuggur	480
Berar	1,382
Total Oomras	3,084
Hingunghat	80
Dhollera	2
Broach	163
Compta and Dharwar	420
Bengals	1,765
Sind	25
Total	5,539

Summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay.—

	cwt.
Wheat	21,293
Linseed	145
Rapeseed	74
Gingellyseed	20,288
Groundnuts	10
Castorseed	1,296
Rice	48,824

The following is the Telegraphic weather and crop Reports.

Amritsar—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Crop prospects average.

Ferozepore—Looks like clearing up. Rain much needed generally.

Mooltan—Nothing important to report.

Delhi—Cloudy, but no rain; Late rains expected to improve wheat crop.

Agra—Cloudy, but no rain; Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Has every appearance of a continued fall.

Beawar—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti—Weather fair. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Khamgaon—Mornings cold and dewy; cotton arriving in small quantities.

Dhulia—Bright, no sign of rain; could; cotton arriving in small quantities. All crops suffering from too little rain.

Jalgaon—Bright, no sign of rain; little cloudy and very cold.;

Broach—Strong easterly wind; unusual cold famine prevlaent; winter crop failed; propspects gloomy.

Viramgam—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.;

Wadhwan—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy.; Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Dholera—No rain, whether clear; seasonable cold.;

Bhavnagar—Mornings cold and dewy; cotton packing general and arriving in small quantities.

Sholapur—Bright, no sign of rain; Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hubli—Cloudy, but no rain; cotton arrivals expected early.

Bellary—No further rain expected; cotton plants suffering from hot winds.

BANK OF BOMBAY

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 27th January, as compared with the statement of 20th January, 1900:—

	Jan. 20. Rs.	Jan. 27. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	......	......
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,91 052	50,35,148
Do. do. at Branches	24 21 978	34 97,355
Other Deposits	365,98,115	364,01,002
Post Bills	7,271	7 559
Credits, undrawn	15,85,521	16 57,133
Rs.	627,04,210	636,00,247
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	73 90 0 0	74 88,723
Other authorised Securities	27,91,100	26,87,100
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	70,69,296	70,05,274
Loans do. do. do.	206,27,789	207,18,153
Bills Discounted and purchased	133,57,751	129,86,487
Dead Stock	4,23,976	4,23,976
Stamps and Stationery	21,764	26,723
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	2,51,602	3,71,254
Cash	107,62,219	118,94,557
Rs.	627,04,210	636,00,247

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—JANUARY, 28.

10 p.m.	70·7

MONDAY.—JANUARY, 29.

6 a.m.	67·3
10 a.m.	71·9
2 p.m.	76·9
6 p.m.	76·8

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

TAVARIA—January 29, Sorabji Shapoorji Tavaria, Salesman, Messrs C Macdonald and Co., died last night, at 9-30 p.m., at his residence, at Chandanwadi, Cheera Bazaar, Bombay. His remains will be taken to the Towers of Silence this morning, at 8 a.m. Most deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TAYLOR—January 23, at Naini Tal, the wife of T E A Taylor, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CARSHORE—January 21, at Dursing Sari, Tirhood, Walter Brooke Carshore, aged 43 years.

MARSHALL—January 22, at Multan Cantonment, Henry Vernon Marshall, aged 25 years and 8 months, fourth and youngest son of the late E A Marshall, District Superintendent, Punjab Police.

PITCAITHLY—January 16, at Lahore, of enteric fever, Arthur Lawrence Pitcaithly only surviving son of the late William Pitcaithly, U C S, Punjab, aged [illegible]4 years, 5 months and 15 days

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1900.

SIR REDVERS BULLER's telegraphed despatches to the War Office give very succinctly the history of the seven days' operations of General Warren's division north of the Tugela. The narrative shows conclusively that the expectations, with which the movement was begun, were doomed to disappointment, owing to the nature of the ground and the strength of the positions to be attacked. On the 20th January General Warren drove back the enemy—over two ridges—and occupied the crest of the table-land. He remained in close contact with the enemy who were strongly posted on a series of small kopjes. Warren's position was in itself tenable, but so was that of the enemy. He was unable to advance up the southern slopes—or crests—which he had seized, they were so steep that he could not get his guns into position. Moreover water was deficient. It will be remembered that these slopes were captured after a vigorous bombardment to which the enemy made little or no response, and they were captured with comparatively little trouble, an enthusiastic correspondent wiring that they gave complete command of the valley leading straight up to Ladysmith. We noted at the time that the best maps showed no such valley but a congeries of hills, and that it was stated some weeks since that the Boers had carefully entrenched them with a view to eventualities. On the 23rd instant Sir Redvers Buller, who is careful to show that these operations were not of his desiring, gave his assent to an attack on the Spion Kop. It was the key of the position, being the centre of the crescent held by the enemy, and by its height dominating, or appearing to dominate, the two horns or wings of the crescent. Sir Redvers significantly remarks that Spion Kop was more accessible from the north—the side from which the Boers subsequently recovered it. Warren seized the kopje on the night of the 23rd. As we know from a previous telegram it was taken by surprise from a very small garrison, who fled at the approach of the British. Next day when the Boers attacked Warren's force it was difficult to hold the position from its size, and water being deficient. He held on however all day against the Boers who attacked in great force, and according to our correspondent, did great execution with their light guns. Sir Redvers applauds the gallantry of the Cameronians and King's Royal Rifles, who fought their way to the top, and the Lancashires and Middlesex who, he describes, as magnificently upholding the traditions of the British arms. Our correspondent describes the gallantry with which the British dislodged the Boers from a trench, and held it till their ammunition gave out. They then held it with the bayonet against a Boer attack and retired, carrying with them some prisoners as evidence of their prowess. General Buller attributes the withdrawal from the summit to the order given by the officer who succeeded Colonel Woodgate, when he fell dangerously wounded. The Kop was abandoned before daybreak. At 5 in the morning General Buller reached Warren's camp and came to the decision that a second attack would be useless, the Boers on the right crest being too strong. That decision seems to be a sufficient justification of the order given by Colonel Woodgate's successor to retire from a position that was obviously untenable.

It turns out that General Warren was completely mistaken in supposing that the hill he surprised on the evening of the 23rd was Spion Kop. It was only the shoulder of that mountain, which, high as Snowdon, towered above and was strongly held by the Boers. The point which he reached was an outpost held by a small detachment of Boers. It was from the real Spion Kop that the enemy "descended upon his position at daybreak with terrific effect, maintaining the struggle for the whole day." The Tugela was re-crossed by Warren's force on the 27th without loss of men or stores. The enemy did not molest the retreat. We are still without any estimate of the British losses, admittedly heavy, in the continuous and sanguinary fighting of Wednesday. The Boers account asserts that the British left 1,500 dead on the field. We should at once set down that number as a wild exaggeration, but that we are left without even an approximate estimate four days after the conflict, and that General Buller acknowledges that the casualties were severe. The Boers claim to have stormed the main kopje on which the British were entrenched. In the first trench one hundred and fifty British surrendered; those in the others held on stubbornly against the enemy, when doubtless the encounter with the bayonet referred to by our correspondent took place. The turning operations that were to effect the speedy relief of Ladysmith have not been more successful, and it is to be feared, not less costly in killed and wounded than the frontal attack on Colenso. Sir George White and the much-reduced garrison are now further from deliverance than they appeared to be in the beginning of December. Two considerable efforts have been made, and they have been frustrated by the strength of the entrenched positions which the Boers interpose between the relieving force and their objective. It would really seem as if M. Bloch was in the right when in his work "Is War Now Impossible" he maintained that under the new conditions created by modern weapons it will be difficult to make satisfactory reconnaissances, or to carry out frontal attacks without hideous losses, or to cross a zone of fire without cover, or to surprise an enemy by a night attack, or to follow up a victory. That seer also predicted that entrenchments, to be of use under modern conditions, must be invisible. It might be supposed that the Boers or their foreign advisers had read and assimilated M. Bloch's meditation on the conditions tending to make war impossible, at all events when carried on in the old way, and had applied themselves to devising means to utilise his reasonings on the new methods in a sense different from that which inspired his book. On the other hand Sir George White, at Ladysmith, Colonel Kekewich at Kimberley, and Colonel Baden-Powell at Mafeking have employed against the Boers their own tactics and with very gratifying results. With relatively inconsiderable forces they have kept large bodies of the enemy at bay, and the Boers have not succeeded in wresting any of these three isolated and hastily fortified positions from their defenders.

But the question of questions now is what steps will be taken to prevent a catastrophe at Ladysmith, which was understood to be in great straits before the attack on Colenso on the 15th December. The *Times* goes so far as to suggest that Lord Roberts should decide whether it is prudent to make further efforts to save Ladysmith. It may be that the journal in question has information that the garrison cannot hold out and therefore makes this suggestion to prepare the public for a catastrophe unparalleled in our history since the surrender of Yorktown to General Washington and his French allies. Such a calamity would have a deplorable effect on public opinion, and would probably be fatal to the Ministry. We may feel every confidence that Lord Roberts will not willingly or lightly take the responsibility of leaving Sir George White and so many fine regiments to fall into the hands of the enemy. For the present Sir Redvers Buller remains north of the Tugela, while Sir Charles Warren has retired to the south bank of that river. It can hardly be supposed that General Buller contemplates a renewal of the turning movement which failed so disastrously. If he in his turn retires south of the Tugela, things will be just as they were on the morrow of the failure before Colenso. The next word may be expected to come from Lord Roberts. In the first week of February he will have 27,000 new troops from England at his disposal. That considerable force will be raised to 33,000 by the 6,000 now at the Cape. Should he approve of what is understood to have been General Buller's original plan—an advance in force from De Aar through the heart of the Orange Free State to Bloemfontein he need not be deterred by any deficiency in troops. Transport however would be necessary on a large scale, for the railway has been wrecked, the country yields little in the way of supplies, and there are no made roads, only the indifferent tracks used by wagons drawn by oxen. Moreover, water is scarce and sometimes fails altogether. The idea underlying this often suggested march on Bloemfontein is that it will strike terror into the Free Staters, and that they will at once withdraw from British territory to defend their own fields and haggards. This anticipation bears a strong family likeness to those forecasts which assumed that the Boers would not fight, and that if they did the first defeat would send them back to their farms. They would know very well that a large force could not remain long on the sandy and almost waterless soil of the Free State. Bloemfontein is a small town with a small population, now reduced almost to nil. The Government Offices have been removed to Pretoria to be out of harm's way. Taking all the circumstances into consideration it is by no means certain that an advance on Bloemfontein would have a decisive effect, and hasten the end. It is, however, a plan that is understood to find favour in high quarters. Sir Redvers Buller is said to have contemplated that movement as the speediest way of diminishing the pressure on Ladysmith and Kimberley, but was instructed to go to Natal instead to direct operations for the immediate rescue of Sir George White, who was understood to be in imminent danger. That statement has been denied on the part of the home authorities; but it is certain that it was no part of Sir Redvers' original plan to proceed to that colony, or to turn aside to succour any of the isolated garrisons. It is now generally recognised that the occupation of positions so widely apart was a strategic blunder, which has led to all the disappointments and losses that have characterised the campaign so far. It remains to be seen how Lord Roberts and his Chief of the Staff will disentangle the skein of adverse destiny.

A MONOGRAPH on the woollen fabrics of Bengal has just been issued by the Local Government, from the pen of Mr. N. N. Banerji, Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture in the Lower Provinces. The treatise is based on districts reports, and is supplemented by information obtained personally by Mr. Banerji. His remarks are confined to industries that are indigenous, though he treats the subject exhaustively. After reviewing the history of the industry he deals with the sheep from which the wool is obtained, and the distribution of the woollen industry. The manufacturers of woollen fabrics, their social and professional status is fully considered, and the writer, after describing the processes followed in the manufacture, appliances, and the disposal of goods, makes some sound suggestions as to the improvement of the fabrics. The Bengal sheep are very poor wool-producers, as sheep must inevitably be in warm countries, the Bengal sheep particularly having hair where the wool ought to grow. No improvement in woollen fabrics from locally-obtained wool therefore can be effected until the wool-bearing capacity of the sheep has been improved. How this can be done it is not easy to determine, for experiments, made from time to time by members of the Agri-Horticultural Society, by planters and other private individuals, with and without the encouragement of Government, have not been attended by any permanent degree of success. Mr. Banerji, echoing to some extent the opinion of Dr. Watt, lays it down that the first step must be directed to the improvement of the indigenous breed of sheep by careful selection and by judicious treatment and feeding. But no matter what improvement may be possible, it is futile to hope that Bengal wool may ever be so good as to give fabrics of such quality as can compete favourably with fabrics of foreign manufacture, limited results at best being obtainable. He does not advocate any alteration in the appliances and machinery employed by local weavers. They cannot procure expensive machinery and the jails will always have an advantage over the private weaver on this account. But he does not abandon hope that the weaver may find his occupation more profitable if he will turn his attention to a more ornamental class of fabric, such as is produced in Mirzapur. That the ability to do this may be assured, Mr. Banerji advocates the establishment of a small institution at Patna, or some other convenient centre, where the art may be acquired.

MR. MONTAGUE CRACKANTHORPE, Q.C., puts forward in the January issue, of the "Nineteenth Century," a very sensible suggestion for bringing about greater uniformity in the sentences passed for offences of, approximately, the same gravity. Some years ago Mr. Justice Hawkins (now Lord Brampton) urged that the flagrant inequalities in the sentences of different judges might be materially lessened by the adoption of fixed principles to be determined by a Commission of competent persons, and Mr. Crackanthorpe tells us that in 1894 and 1895 both the late and the present Government were on the point of constituting such a Commission. Another proposal for effecting the object is the establishment of a Court of Criminal Appeal. Mr Crackanthorpe's suggestion is that sentences should be "standardised." The idea is taken from a speech made by the late Lord Penzance, who said that he was struck by the desirability of a standard of sentences when he first had a seat on the Common Law Bench. Of course it is not a hard-and-fast standard that is proposed, both Lord Penzance and Mr. Crackanthorpe being lawyers of too much experience to put forward such an impossible plan. Mr. Crackanthorpe's suggestion is that the Queen's Bench Division judges should choose six of themselves with the largest experience in criminal law, that each should state the average sentence he would pronounce, apart from special circumstances, on an adult male convicted of those offences which most commonly recur, and that then the average of these six average sentences should be taken, the same process being gone through where there are one or more previous convictions. The standard would thus be laid down, but judges and magistrates would still be left the utmost liberty to increase or diminish the sentence, where special circumstances made it desirable to do so. One advantage of this proposal is that it calls for no special legislation. All that is needed is the consent of the judges.

THE crop reports in the last *Gazette of India* give further information regarding the effects of the recent rain in Northern India. They state that further sowings are being made in Amritsar, Sialkot, Jhelum and Peshawar, while as regards the Punjab generally they show that "if well distributed rainfall continues, there is every expectation of there being a sufficient supply of green fodder." Of the North-Western Provinces it is reported that "the standing crops have been considerably benefited by the rain, and land is being ploughed for sugar-cane and extra crops." Of the Central Provinces, we learn, that while the rain has benefited late spring crops in Mandla, Balaghat, Seoni and Bilaspur, it has done no appreciable good in Chanda, while in Hoshangabad it has actually damaged linseed and teora crops.

LADIES and gentlemen attending the Honourable Sir Charles Ollivant's Party this evening are requested to approach by Walkeshwar Road.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Carthage, with the outward English mails of the 19th instant, left Aden for Bombay, at 10 a.m., yesterday, and is due to arrive at Bombay, at 6 p.m., on Saturday.

THE annual election by Graduates of two Fellows of the Bombay University took place in the University Hall from 3 to 6 p.m., yesterday. The scrutiny of the voting papers from the mofusil was likely to take considerable time; and the declaration of the result was postponed until to-day.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, the draft of address of welcome to be presented to Lord Northcote on his arrival in Bombay was considered and adopted after a few alterations had been made in it.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 6th January 1900, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1899 of 236,600 maunds, and Rs. 47,276 in the earnings.

COLONEL DAVID BARR will, we understand, act as Resident at Hyderabad when Sir Trevor Plowden proceeds home next month—an admirable appointment in every way. Mr. C. S. Bayley, who has already acted as Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, will again officiate for Colonel Barr at Indore.

THE Jodhpore and Kotah teams having scratched only four teams remain to contest the Polo Championship at Lucknow this week, namely Patiala, Goona, the Freebooters and two local Gymkhana teams. The latter consist of 1st team:—Captain Lecky, Lieutenants Vincent and Hildyard, R.H.A., and Mr Gilroy 3rd Hussars; second team of Captains Longley and Willson, East Surrey, Lieutenant Kelley, 3rd Hussars, and Chaplain Cameronian.

MR. E. PENNY, lately officiating Chief Engineer to the Nagpur local Government, one of the best golf players in India and the best cricketer in the Central Provinces, is said to be the officer referred to by the Viceroy, at the last meeting of Council, as having broken down owing to overwork, saving the lives of the inhabitants of the famine-stricken districts of the Central Provinces. Mr. Penny was trained at Cooper's Hill College, and was posted to state railways in 1874. In August 1875 he was transferred to the Central Provinces. He became an Executive Engineer in 1883, and in 1890 planned and carried out the scheme for the Nagpur water-works. In 1891 he acted as assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, and subsequently officiated Chief Engineer. He had thus been closely associated with the Central Provinces for twenty five-years.

CAPTAIN COWPER, 10th Bengal Lancers, is placed on special duty to inquire into the results of horse breeding in the Sholapore and Dera Ghazi Khan districts, with reference to the falling off in the numbers of country-bred stock now offered for sale at fairs.

A COLOMBO paper states that the 9th M. I. will not use the Eschelen Barracks, but will probably, at any rate for a short time, go under canvas, in view of their temporary residence in Colombo. The arrangement is only provisional as with the termination of the war the Madrass Infantry will return to India, and "we shall have an English Regiment once more stationed here." In the course of conversation with a Military Officer the latter, says our contemporary, "bore testimony to the worth of the Madras Regiments which though not the equal of the Sikh or Goorkha, nevertheless were composed of good fighting material, who had proved the stuff they were made of in the several battles in which they were engaged."

IT is again considered necessary to warn intending pilgrims to the Hedjaz of the dangers they will expose themselves to if they persist in their intention. The British consular authorities at Jeddah report that a general state of lawlessness exists, the roads being absolutely unsafe and infested by bands of armed Bedouins who attack caravans, murdering and plundering every one with whom they come in contact.

IT has been ruled in Madras that it is irregular to accept cheques on private individuals or firms in satisfaction of Government dues, and the practice is to be discontinued at once except as regards those issued on the Madras Bank, with which the Government has transactions. The Board of Revenue observes that the rule, that persons having to pay Customs duty may at their option pay the amount into the Bank direct, is not taken advantage of by the public. The Collector has been requested to explain if the system of direct payments into the Bank can be encouraged, especially as regards the Customs duties, in regard to which there cannot be much difficulty in ascertaining the head to which the money paid has to be credited in the accounts. The Collector of Sea Customs is not to receive cheques in payment of Customs dues, except from firms which maintain a deposit account with him.

THE following is an extract from a despatch dated Mafeking, the 6th ultimo:—On the 4th December a five-pounder shell fired into the town did not explode, and when picked up and opened it was found to contain a letter to the following effect:—"Dear Mr. Baden Powell—Excuse the [illegible] messenger, but I have no other means of communicating. Please tell Mrs — that her mother and family are all well. Don't drink all the whisky, but leave some for us when we get in." The signature of the sender was torn off in getting the letter out of the shell. The Colonel was much amused with this novel method of getting in news.

IT is assumed in some quarters at home that Sir Stafford Northcote has been raised to the peerage because custom demands that the Governorship of Bombay should be held by a member of the Upper House. This, as a home paper points out is erroneous, for though the three last occupants of the office—Lord Reay, Lord Harris, and Lord Sandhurst—have been peers, their cases were quite exceptional. Only twice previously in the history of the Dependency, which goes back to 1666, has the post been occupied by a peer. The first occasion was in 1831, when the Earl of Clare was appointed, and the second time in 1853, when Lord Elphinstone assumed office. Of 54 Governors who have been appointed to Bombay as many as 29 had no title whatever.

THE King of Denmark has returned to Copenhagen in excellent health after having spent a month in Upper Austria with the Duke and Dutchess of Cumberland. King Christian broke his journey from Gmunden by stopping at Leipzig and at Humberg where he was met by his brother, Prince Hans of Glucksburg, who had been visiting their sister, the Duchess of Anhalt-Bernburg at Ballenstedt. The King took over the Government from the Crown Prince on the evening of his return. His Majesty's physicians (says the "World") are anxious for him to spend the early spring months in the South of Europe but he is reluctant to leave home again. If King Christian stays in Denmark, the Empress Dowager of Russia and the Princess of Wales will come to Copenhagen early in April for the celebration of His Majesty's eighty-second birthday.

THE report on arboriculture in the Punjab shows that during the past three years the length of roadside and canal avenues has increased by 1,058 miles, the total mileage at the close of 1898-99 being 12,344. This increase does not represent all the additional planting done, for during the triennial period 3,272 miles of avenues were actually planted, but 2,214 miles of these failed, the failure in most cases being attributed to a deficient rainfall. The experimental cultivation of fruit trees in Government gardens has not been attended with much success, generally speaking, but one fruit garden is mentioned in the Ludhiana district which is in a flourishing condition, yielding an income of Rs. 400 per annum, while the annual expenditure on its maintenance is only Rs. 240. Private persons are taking up arboriculture with interest, and the distribution of fruit trees has been attended with good results.

LORD and Lady Loch have been sorely hit in their family circle (says the "Scotsman") by incidents of the war in the country where his lordship for a long time served as High Commissioner. Of two nephews one is killed, the other missing. In one of the earliest engagements the elder, an officer in the Coldstream Guards, was shot, his younger brother, a lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards, leading his men in a charge was met by a riderless horse, which he recognized as his brother's charger. Worn out with fatigue and excitement he had been at work without food for twenty-four hours he gave the word of command to charge, and fell in a swoon from his horse. According to the report of the incident that has reached the War Office he was carried off to the hospital. The pitiful thing is that since then all trace of him has been lost. His mother and family don't know whether he is dead or alive, a prisoner, or a fugitive.

SOME time must elapse before the Duke and Duchess of Connaught can take up their residence at the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham. Official residences get a good deal of knocking about in the changes of tenants. Three removes are proverbially as bad as a fire. The fitting up of the Royal Hospital for Royalty will be a considerable work, and some alterations will be necessary. Like most of the official residences in Dublin (says "Truth") it is not remarkable for special attractions. The principal drawing-room is very long for its width, and opens by a large door into the pensioners' hall. From this very spacious and handsome hall, with its oak-panelled walls and trophies of arms and armour, the chapel opens at the other end. The hall is no longer used as the pensioners' dining-room. It makes an excellent ball and concert room. The Duke of Connaught has occasionally appeared in Dublin society. During the Marlborough Viceroyalty he was present at a drawing-room in Dublin Castle, and stood on the left-hand side of the Viceroy in front of the Viceregal throne.

COLONEL HENDLEY, Indian Medical Service, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in Bengal, has just submitted some important suggestions to the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, which are to be considered by the Faculty of Arts at their meeting on February 3rd. Colonel Hendley suggests the desirability that sanitation or hygiene should be systematically taught in the higher classes of High Schools of Bengal in which English is the principal medium of instruction, and which lead up to the Entrance Examination, and also in Colleges which are regulated by the University. Further, he proposes that sanitary or hygienic ideas should be introduced into the text-books in use in these institution; that selections from works on sanitation and hygiene should be added to the English text-books for the Entrance and First Arts Examinations; and that the knowledge of candidates should be tested in these subjects. Colonel Hendley dwells on the vital importance of the matter, and asks the Syndicate to consider whether stress should not be laid upon these subjects in the training and examinations for B. A and M. A. degrees.

THE first of the two annual Court balls of the Vienna carnival season took place the other night in the Hofburg. No such ball was given last year, on account of the tragedy at Geneva, and as, moreover, the *debutantes* included three young archduchesses, the ball was more crowed than has been the case for many years past. Among those presented the Emperor and the Archduches Maria Josepha (says the Vienna correspondent of the "Standard") were the Hon. Hugh Grosvenor, Second Secretary of Legation; Mr. F. O. Lindley, Third Secretary; and Mr. Percy Bennett, Commercial Attache, with Mrs. Bennett; and Mrs. Harris, the wife of the American Minister. In honour, perhaps, of the three archduchesses who made their *debut* in society—namely, the Archduchess Elizabeth, daughter of the Crown Princess Stephanie; Archduchess Margaret, third daughter of the Grand Duke of Tuscany; and Archduchess Maria Anna, second daughter of Archduke Frederick—white was adopted as the prevailing colour and it was a veritable bal "blanc," white tulle, and satins richly embroidered with gold and silver paillettes, making it quite a fairy scene.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE LOSS OF SPION KOP.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ALL WEDNESDAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 29, 4.55 A.M.

The "Central News" correspondent, wiring from Spearman's Farm on Friday, states as follows:—On Tuesday night, Sir Charles Warren attacked the Boer position on Spion Kop. He surprised the Boers and charged with the bayonet. Two were killed and the remainder dispersed. They were quite unprepared for resistance, not expecting an attack to drive them out of the trenches. The operation was preceded by an effective shell fire.

On Wednesday morning the Boers attacked in their turn to recover the Kop, and desperate fighting commenced, which lasted the whole day without cessation.

The enemy poured a terrific shell fire on the captured positions, their light artillery being especially destructive, and we lost heavily.

The position was gallantly held, notwithstanding the fire. The British artillery endeavoured to locate the enemy's guns, but failed.

At nine o'clock our Infantry gallantly captured another trench and held it until their ammunition was exhausted. The Boers encouraged by the silence, crept forward and actually reached the trench, when they were repulsed with the bayonet. Our men after a bloody fight retired, securing a few prisoners. Spion Kop was evacuated during the night and Warren's force next day, as already stated, re-crossed the Tugela.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GENERAL BULLER'S DESPATCH ON THE SPION KOP AFFAIR.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

General Buller wires from Spearman's Camp, under date of the 27th, as follows:—"General Warren on the 20th drove back the enemy and occupied the southern crests of the table-land and remained in close contact with the enemy who held a strong position on small kopjes. Our position was perfectly tenable, but unsuitable for advance as the southern slopes were so steep that General Warren was unable to get an effective artillery position and the water-supply was deficient.

I assented on the 23rd to an attack being made on Spion Kop, which was evidently the key of the position but more accessible from the north.

General Warren seized Spion Kop on the night of the 23rd, and found it difficult to hold as the perimeter was too large and water deficient. The crest was held all day against a heavy shell-fire. Our men fought with great gallantry, especially the Cameronians and King's Royal Rifles, who fought their way to the top, and the Lancashire Fusiliers and the Middlesex, who magnificently maintained the best traditions of our arms.

Colonel Woodgate, commanding the summit, was wounded and the officer who succeeded him decided on the night of the 24th-25th to abandon the position, and withdrew before daylight.

I reached Warren's Camp at five in the morning and decided that a second attack would be useless as the enemy's right was too strong, and accordingly decided to withdraw the force south of the Tugela. General Warren's force re-crossed at eight on the morning of the 27th and was concentrated south of the Tugela without loss of men or stores.

General Buller commends the morale of the troops.

THE BOER VERSION OF SPION KOP.

The Boer account of the seizure of Spion Kop by the British states that the surprised burghers, who were reinforced, occupied two adjacent spurs covered by artillery. The British tried to rush them with the bayonet and reached one spur but were mown down.

Meanwhile the Boers stormed the main kopje where the British were entrenched.

150 British in the first trench surrendered, but the other trenches stubbornly resisted till the evening.

Many lyddite shells failed to explode.

The British left 1,500 dead on the field. The report adds: We also lost some valuable lives.

THE "TIMES" ON THE FATE OF LADYSMITH.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

The *Times* in a leading article, says that Lord Roberts must decide whether it is possible or prudent to make further efforts to save Ladysmith. It is extremely probable that we shall learn this sooner or later.

The article says the catastrophe would be unparalleled in history except in the case of the surrender of Yorktown.

MORE REINFORCEMENTS SUGGESTED.

The "Times" then advises the Government to prepare for the early despatch of 50,000 more men to the Cape and take steps in view of another 50,000 being wanted.

CHANGE IN THE CAMPAIGN SUGGESTED.

The "Standard" and the "Daily News" advocate the transferring of the operations to a more favourable quarter.

GENERAL LYTTELTON'S BRIGADE.

Reuter, wiring from Spearman's Camp on the 24th instant, says that General Lyttelton's Brigade scaled Spion Kop within two hours under heavy fire.

This indicates that the War Office was incorrect in suggesting that General Lyttelton did not participate in the attack on Spion Kop.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

The "Times" says that the war should not be suffered to exclude other duties and responsibilities of a world-wide Empire, and hopes that the Lord Mayor may see his way to open an Indian Famine Relief Fund.

The paper is convinced such a fund would be generously supported.

GENERAL BULLER'S AND GENERAL METHUEN'S DESPATCHES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 29.

The "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London, 28th January, says that General Buller and General Methuen are adversely criticised over the despatches, General Methuen's light tone being taken exception to, while, the "Times" says, that Sir Redvers Buller's reference to lack of appreciation and knowledge in our officers of scouting is more than surprising.

DR. LEYDS AND THE MINE LEASES.

Dr. Leyds is growing more popular daily in France and Germany. He was the guest of the French President, and on Thursday attended the German Chancellor's official banquet. A proclamation, issued yesterday by Sir E. Milner, states that England repudiates the validity of the forfeitures by the Transvaal Reiners; the annual renewal of mine leases also, he states, is ineffective, since dealing with the enemy has been prohibited. It is reported that Dr. Leyds is offering forfeited licenses to foreigners.

LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

Some of Lumsden's men from Assam have moved into camp and the bulk of the corps will be under canvas here to-day.

THE FIGHTING NORTH OF THE TUGELA.

GENERAL WARREN'S MISTAKE.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

THE present is the most anxious moment in the South African campaign since the reverse at Colenso in December. Following upon what is generally regarded as a blunder in publishing General Buller's statement of his intention to attack Spion Kop, there has come a sequel which is thought to be worse than the authorities are inclined to admit. It is now stated that Wednesday's casualties were heavier than the first accounts indicated, and that General Buller has gone to General Warren's assistance, postponing his direct movement for the relief of Ladysmith for the present on the strength of the recent favourable report from the garrison.

It seems that General Warren, instead of occupying Spion Kop, took up a position on what was merely a shoulder of the mountain. Spion Kop itself, according to the maps of the Intelligence Department, is higher and more difficult than Snowdon. Moreover General Warren mistook a stray picket of the Boers for the main garrison, who descended on his position at daybreak with terrific effect, maintaining the struggle the whole day.

It is supposed that half of Lyttelton's brigade was meanwhile engaged to the east, thus preventing reinforcements from leaving the heights opposite to Potgieter's Drift. There is every probability that the Spion Kop force is now engaging General Clery's column on the left.

Nothing is heard regarding General Barton.

It is reported to-day that Mafeking has been relieved; but this comes from a Boer source, and is unconfirmed.

A refugee, who seems trustworthy, states that 160 Boers were captured north of the Tugela on Sunday, and are now on the way to Durban.

The "Gazette" despatches which have been published have provoked a storm of blame on Sir George White for yielding to political influence in regard to the evacuation of Ladysmith at the critical moment.

General Buller says that at Colenso the men fought like heroes, Colonel Bullock and the Devons, not having received the order to retire, defended themselves and the wounded till nightfall, merely surrendering because the enemy threatened to shoot the latter. General Hart's attempt to find Bridle Drift ford was in vain, and it is now stated that the Boers had previously deepened and destroyed it.

Colonel Long and two of the wounded offer explanations as to how they ignored orders in pushing on to within 300 yards of the enemy's rifle pits beyond the escort. General Buller himself does not explain why the guns were finally abandoned, but it seems that he despatched two battalions and two batteries to help to extricate General Hart, who, in pressing into a salient loop of the river, encountered a severe cross fire.

Lord Methuen complains that his information regarding the fordability of the Piet and Modder Rivers at various points invariably proved incorrect. He also declares that he was committed to a frontal attack at Belmont through the Grenadiers losing their direction: Colonel Crabbe, commanding the 3rd Battalion, having mistaken for the South knoll of Gun Hill another hill intended for the Coldstreams, and losing heavily in the westerly attack. Lord Methuen admits having been in an unsafe position throughout because it would have been impossible to watch the progress of the fight without going to the front. He says he was glad to have been among the wounded: otherwise he would have been ignorant of the care bestowed on them. A Cavalry Brigade and a battery of Horse Artillery would have saved the position at Belmont, and the same remark is made regarding Enslin.

The "Temps" joins the foreign Press in inveighing against our generals, but, in noticing the coincidency of our military reverses with the calamities of famine as mentioned by Lord Curzon, it refers with sympathy to our innumerable difficulties, and to the unpretending courage and unostentatious good sense wherewith the men administering a great portion of our patrimony approach their formidable task.

The Manhattan with the 5th, 9th and 17th batteries and an ammunition column has sailed for the Cape: also the St. Andrew with two field batteries and detachments of Engineers and the Scottish Borderers: the Westermere with two field batteries and an ammunition column, and the American with two field batteries and the 13th Brigade Divisional Staff. The Assaya, Goorkha, and Manchester Corporation have arrived at Capetown: and the Canada has arrived at Southampton with 200 wounded. Two thousand Imperial Yeomanry embark during the next fortnight, the Goth, Cavour, Kent, Lakeerie, Winifredian and Monteagle being chartered to convey them to the Cape. The Lusitania has been rejected, so that the Yeomanry Committee will have to pay a forfeit—an instance of the extravagance with which the affairs of the Yeomanry Contingent are being conducted.

Nine battalions of Militia have been called to garrison duty.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at Chatham, said it was possible that British prestige had declined for the moment, but it would be infinitely stronger afterwards. "We were better without such prestige as was based on a rotten foundation and might lure us to more disastrous enterprises. The nation had developed fatty degeneration and required the bracing of adversity. He was never so proud of England as in the Tugela week. The war had proved that our Empire was a fact, besides the necessity of being methodical and scientific, and of checking our enormous waste."—*Pioneer.*

The Directors of the Alliance Bank, Simla, have very generously allowed a member of their staff in the Calcutta branch, to volunteer for service with Lumsden's Horse and have given him a year's leave.

Lieutenant Graves and Lieutenant Wright, Hyderabad Volunteers, join Lumsden's Horse as troopers. Mr. Graves is an Assistant Accountant in the Bank of Bengal, and Mr. Wright, Assistant in the Audit Office of the Nizam's State Railway. The Nizam's Government provides them with horses.

Corporal Lawrie and Trooper Puckridge, each with a valuable charger, presented them by Marjor Spankie, Commandant, Oudh Light Horse, left Lucknow amidst demonstrations of enthusiasm by the volunteers present to join Lumsden's Horse on Sunday night. Trooper D. S. Fraser left next morning.

WRITING from Queenstown, Cape Colony, a former member of the staff of a Scarborough newspaper describing the reverse at Stormberg in the second week of December, says: "When the wounded arrived at night we learnt something of what had happened. The guide had misled the troops right into the jaws of death. Then another mistake was made. When he saw the hot corner they were in, the General sent and ordered a retreat, and they were doing so in good order when a terrible mishap occurred. Our artillery mistook the columns for the enemy and commenced a disastrous shell-fire, and between that and the Boer rifles our men lost heavily. One shell is said to have killed and wounded the Colonel and two Majors of the Royal Irish. After being extricated from this position the retreat was carried out, the enemy following for seven miles. Every man one speaks to cannot explain why they were not all shot. It is a horrible muddle, and yet one cannot help pitying Gatacre's distress of mind. A gentleman told me he was to be seen lying with his head in his hands on the table at Molteno Station."

SOME of the special correspondents at the front have had their letters pruned severely, but many of the rank and file evidently continue to have their say, and very vivid some of their matter-of-fact statements are. For instance:

> The first grave we dug was about thirty feet long and three feet deep, and—would you believe it?—we put fifty-three Scotsmen into it—thirty-four of the Black Watch alone. It was something horrible, and every man of us crying all the time we worked. . . . Three or four fainted, which the others cried as loudly that you could hardly hear the minister. . . . I do not exaggerate when I say that tens of thousands of bullets were whistling around us. . . . The groans of the wounded and dying were awful. We then got an order to right and flank them, but the enemy followed us up with their deadly hail. The seaforths tried to help us, but we had to retire. We formed up for attack again and again, only to be mowed down.

The dictum of the man who said "War is hell" is certainly receiving ample confirmation in the present struggle.

WHY WAS BULLER'S ORIGINAL PLAN CHANGED?

MR. C. WILLIAMS discusses the mystery of Buller's change in the plan of campaign. Mr. Brodrick last night officially denied the statement that the War Office was responsible for the change. Mr. Williams now says General Buller was until a certain date absolutely constant to the original plan. He even said: "Let White and Ladysmith and Kekewich and Kimberley fall together, but we will march in three big columns abreast across the Orange Free State veldt. If that does not deliver them it should," or words very slightly varying from these. "Within three days he had been converted by somebody into accepting the necessity of delivering Ladysmith (which ought never to have been subjected to investment), and now we are told Ladysmith can hold out for some time! But it is all his own doing. He stipulated before he went out for a free hand. He has not been interfered with, even by Lord Lansdowne and the Cabinet and the Commander-in-Chief. There Mr. Balfour is right. We do not know what hints, what cryptic orders, Sir A. Milner may have had from the Colonial Office and its great strategist. But, be the cause what it may, within three days Buller changed his plans. In all the pile of mysteries attending this war there is nothing more mysterious than this. And we leave it so—till the facts come out in evidence, as they will."

THE REINFORCEMENTS.

THE SIXTH DIVISION ARRIVING.

BY the end of the first week in February Lord Roberts will have nearly 27,000 additional troops at his disposal, besides about 6,000 fresh men who had arrived before the new Commander-in-Chief reached the Cape. Lord Roberts will, therefore, have 33,000 more men, besides seventy-two guns.

Four of the seven battalions of the Sixth Division have now, (Jan. 12) reached the Cape, viz., 2nd Bedfordshire, 2nd Worcester, 1st Royal Irish Regiment, 2nd Wiltshire. Of the three remaining battalions the 2nd East Kent and 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry are proceeding in the Gaika, which left Teneriffe on December 29, while the 1st West Riding are on board the Orient, which sailed from Southampton on the same date. The artillery of the Sixth Division, viz., the 76th, 81st, and 82nd Field Batteries, are on board the Cymric.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.

TURAT DAN MAHA PUNYA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I want to invite the attention of my Hindu brothers of Southern India to a claim which demands their immediate notice. The sooner we rally forth the better and more meritorious will it be. We pride ourselves on our loyalty to the British Raj, and show our sympathy with the Government on all possible occasions. The Transvaal War has excited much sympathy in us for Government. As loyal subjects of her Gracious Majesty, we pray for the success of the British arms. And as we are under a great debt of obligation to English philanthropy and statesmanship, I hope our sympathy will not stop here. In the present Transvaal War we have a very good opportunity to show to the world that we are above racial feelings, the matter to which I invite the attention of the Native public of Madras is one which has been initiated by the Lord Mayor of London. It is a noble and philanthropic undertaking to which no Indian, as such, will grudge to contribute his mite. Some of us have already come forward with contributions and I trust many more will follow willingly to succour such of our fellow-subjects as have been wounded in the Transvaal War, and those that have been left helpless by the warriors that have fallen in the battlefield. Help rendered to those that are now in dire distress is real beneficence.

To contribute to funds for such a purpose would ennoble our lives. It is no political movement that is inaugurated. It is a work of charity.

I therefore hope that my countrymen of this Presidency in the name of humanity and love of our brave fellow-subjects who shed their blood in the battle-field for the sake of the Imperial cause, will contribute their mite to afford relief, to the extent of their means to those of them who have been wounded and also to the families of those who have left their dependants helpless.

"The drying up a single tear has more
Of honest fame, than shedding seas of gore."

This is a debt of mercy and pity, of charity and compassion, of relief and succour, due to our fellow-subjects; this is a debt payable from one man to another; we shall not deny it to our wounded brethren and the orphans and helpless widows who have been left to shift for themselves by the noble sacrifice made by their brave fathers and husbands for the cause of the British flag and rights. Let us extend our sympathy to them, do our duty to them, and ennoble ourselves.—Yours, &c.,

Madras. LODD GOVINDAS.

GENERAL BULLER'S TURNING MOVEMENT.

BY FREDERICK GREENWOOD.

ACCORDING to report in the newspapers "twelve hundred Indian stretcher-bearers," started from Durban on the evening of the 8th Jan. to attend General Buller's forces. If so, we shall probably hear almost immediately of another grand attempt to break up the Boer army on the Tugela. Such an attack has been expected for some days past, and every day the result of it has risen to a yet higher degree of importance. Success or failure must of course have a great effect upon the military situation alone; but the political consequences may be yet more momentous. News from abroad, the fast-growing animation of race-sympathy among the Cape Dutch, and a sudden prodigious outbreak of rage against the Government amongst its journalistic friends and supporters afford plentiful assurance of that. General Buller is not a nervous man, but it might make him one to dwell knowledgably for half an hour upon the all but certain consequences of a second repulse from Colenso. The prompters and abettors of the war already complain that the very existence of the Empire is endangered by it: Buller thrown back in a defeat that would employ even fewer than his twelve hundred stretcher-bearers, and that alarming cry would have reason. It seems just as likely, however, that the victory will be his, and a great victory; but the chances are dark, and the results of a defeat are so extremely threatening that the Government is providently called to account betimes.

Something more, indeed, might be said on that point. Trace back this outcry against the Government, and you will find its origin in dissatisfaction that the war ever began. The ignorance, the recklessness, the total lack of calculation and foresight which the Government is accused of in conducting the war were not only equalled, but exceeded in the diplomacy which preluded the war and determined it. It is all in one piece, this affair; the diplomatising of the diplomates exactly resembling the generalship of the generals, and contributing infinitely more to what the backers of the diplomacy consider a disgraceful and dangerous situation. When we say that the war is everywhere producing its natural crop of consequences, we say in the same breath and with more truth that the diplomacy is doing so; and, think what they may, the diplomacy's backers do not throw off their responsibility for an enormous avoidable misfortune by attacking men who had little or nothing to do with contriving it.

The cry of the Government Press is for the deposition of Lord Lansdowne, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and, more lately, Mr. Balfour; their offences being apparently, no love for the war as a political expedient—the very thing it was commended for in the autumn—and laxity of endeavour in carrying it on. News of a strong successful stroke against Joubert, and the demand for these gentlemen's heads will cease; another defeat on the Tugela, and it really may be that the Cabinet will suffer reconstruction. If so, however, it is not to be expected that the course of the war, its accidents and outcome, will be sensibly affected by the change. Change the Government altogether, choose it from among Liberal Imperialists, and the history of the war will be written upon all its main lines as if nothing of that sort had happened. For what is the beauty of this war? Not, of course, that it is the bright little fancy campaign that was imagined in May, but that it is one of those enterprises which from the moment they are launched pass entirely out of command. You push a great stone from the height of an Alpine slope, it obeys the direction of your foot for a yard or two, and then takes a course which you cannot control, with effects which you did not intend. There you have an image of the South African war as it must have appeared to any statesman helped with a competent imagination as soon as it came into his mind as a desirable or a probable war. Any English Minister could start it who, resolved that the independence of the Boer Republics should be destroyed as a nuisance, could not believe that it would be defended as we should defend our homes; but, once begun, no English Minister could stop this war, even though the four corners of the Empire were menaced with fire and sword as an incidental result of its continuance. We talk of a determination to fight on "to the bitter end" at all costs, at all risks, and at all sacrifices, which is well; but the fact is that this is a sort of war that leaves no choice in the matter. That the Government knows (a little late, no doubt) as well as the most convinced of its critics; and knows even better, perhaps, that any considerable prolongation of the war, any marked continuance of the reverses which have so far been our lot in South Africa, and we may have work elsewhere for twice as many men as are now locked up where neither glory nor gain for their country can reward their valour. Therefore the supposition that the Government or any one of its members is half-hearted, or slow-handed, or anything but eager to bring the war to an end with the utmost rapidity and any sacrifice the nation can endure, appears quite incredible.

Nor can I see the slightest reason for believing that any reconstruction of the Government would strengthen it for the purposes of the war. If guns could be built by deep thinking and by the same magic be transported more swiftly than ships convey them, then the substitution of some very clever men for the less clever in the Government would be an immense gain for various purposes. But the whole machinery of the campaign being started, there is surely enough intelligence in Downing Street to supply it at the utmost speed with every available means of success, and to provide more. The rest is in the hands of the generals and their soldiery in South Africa. Strengthening the Government would add nothing to the genius of Roberts, or to the assiduity of Kitchener, or to the devotion and valiancy of the men they command. If, indeed, the call for more wisdom in the Cabinet had been raised six months ago, well would it have been. But all the cry then was for its unwisdom, which could never be too much exalted never too often or too heartily cheered upon the war-path which terminated (as it now perceives with regret) in any number of surprising, baffling, perilous discoveries. The counter-cry comes too late for remedy in any way but one, and that an unmodified Government is no less capable of pursuing than willing to pursue. England can be armed to the utmost of its capabilities and resources—not with regard to South Africa alone, or by any measure which the possible exigencies of the war there may suggest. The little fancy campaign imagined in May has not only developed into a great and very anxious war, but it has opened the way to advances and mischances which really may set the four corners of the Empire afire.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE POSITION IN CHINA.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The "Neue Freie Presse" of Vienna says diplomatists consider the situation in China as serious, and expect negotiations for collective action of the Powers.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage, with the English Mails of the 19th instant, left here for Bombay, at 10 a. m., to-day, and the steamer Britannia, for Colombo and Australia, at the same date and time.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 29.

The business before next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Council comprises the presentation of select committees' reports on the Press Messages Bill, Companies Registration Bill, and Whipping Bill; also the passing of Prisoners' Bill, and Transfer of Property Bill.

THE CHOTA NAGPUR RISING.

Twenty-seven more captures have been made in connection with the recent Chota Nagpur rising and Rs. 500 have been set on the head of Birsa with Rs. 100 each on the heads of his four principal accomplices.

MILITARY ITEMS.

Travelling allowance is sanctioned for Instructors of Gunnery and Inspectors of ordinary machinery to enable them to be deputed from one station to another in the drill season.

A question is under consideration with the Government of India of considerably strengthening Commissariat Transport Offices in the Punjab and Bengal Commands. Four and-a-half lakhs are included in the Budget Estimates for British and Native reliefs in 1900-1901.

Lieutenant-Colonel Presgrave, 10th Burma Rifles, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General Mandalay District, vice Colonel Welch proceeded, home, on sick leave.

A case of plague has occurred in the wing of the 26th Madras Infantry, under orders from Vizianagram to Cuttack. The wing has been moved into camp and will not proceed to Cuttack until further orders.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sutlej has been chartered to convey the troops home and she leaves Bombay on 15th February.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Barker, I. M. S., retires with effect from the 3rd instant.

Lieutenant Rouse, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, has been granted one month's extension of leave at home.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Chisholm arrived here, this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 27.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Victoria, arrived here this evening.

SUEZ, JAN. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Matiana left here this evening.

HONKONG, JAN. 27.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Bombay, left here, this afternoon for Bombay.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 28.

The s. s. Ancona from Bombay arrived here, this morning.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Melpomene from Triest, sailed from Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the afternoon of the 28th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's. s. s. Tonkina, left Suez for Bombay on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 11 a. m., and she is expected here on or about 6th February.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Surats firm.

Good Bhownuggur	3 25-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2 3-4 per cent. consols	100 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	111
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64 3-16
Bar Silver	27 1-3

KHANDALLA JOTTINGS.

ALAS for 1900! It is not what one would call an ideal "globe-trotter's" year for India, and hotel-keepers have suffered considerably in consequence; notably the proprietors of the almost world-renowned Khandalla "Menage-rie," where so many visitors appear, as a rule, in the cold weather to inspect the famous Caves of Karli, only five miles distant, with a good tonga road to the small (and dirty) village at the foot of the cliff, half-way up which these caves are situated. One has not often the luck to find oneself alone in an hotel, but such was the fate of a traveller who, a while ago, shot across our horizon, announcing his intention of staying a night in Khandalla to behold the wonders of the aforesaid caverns. Our manager, beaming with delight, escorted him in person to the hotel, and assured him of a good dinner, comfortable bed, bath, and other luxuries, all for the modest sum of Rs. 5 per diem, though the scale ascends, especially in the hot season, "according to your room you know." True there were no other guests, but "le mouton c'est excellent (meaning tough!) et le 'canard' il est beau." The seats at the long dining table, in silent rows, did not perhaps cheer him, but they chair'd him, which was perhaps more to the purpose, and the oldest and ricketyest told me afterwards that our climate was solemnly approved of as "superior." It gathered that globe-trotters as a class were averse to Bombay. The residents made them feel "jumpy"; for instance, if the weather was nice and genial, with a good healthy north-east wind blowing, Bombay-folk shut the windows, wrapped themselves up in blankets, talked of fires, became exceedingly morose, and wished the "infernal breeze" would go elsewhere. "Perfectly sickening." The Globe-trotters never felt better. Some of us, it's true, never do acclimatise. Our wood does not season, and we are full of cracks in the heat, and swell up in the rains. Our livers give us beans and we feel genuinely sorry for ourselves; at times imagining that we hate the country in which we earn our bread (and butter!). It is said "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb." This fitly applies to the English and American travellers who come out and place themselves in the hands of a clever Hindustani "courier" who "bandobasts" them over India, and nicely they pay for that same "bandobasting." Yet it happies them and they go home rejoicing, thinking what a cool, comfortable country India is to live in, at least during the three months of their sojourn. Oh! for time, space, and power of description, to tell of the weird beasties roaming around Khandalla bungalows, owing it is supposed to the water-famine in the districts. Every one has probably heard of the troop of hungry monkeys (good old "langurs") which raided the Judge's garden in Poona, before Christmas, and after devouring the cabbages and other priceless vegetables, sat on the roof of the bungalow and played foot-ball with the tiles. That was funny, at least to outsiders, but there is no fun in being aroused from sleep in the dead of night by a large woolly animal jumping through the window, and having to dislodge it at the expense of two clubs, an umbrella, and bits of a hat-stand; being barked at and snarled at from box, cupboard, and chair in succession, until the "beastie" of its own choice bolted through the window again, and out into the jungle where may it remain. Some of our neighbours think it was a species of small wolf, several of these having been seen lately below the Convalescent Home. The Soldiers Sanitarium is still empty. But it is reported that orders are out to prepare the barracks for the troops, which will be sent to occupy them about February 15. This is indeed joyful news for Khandalla generally, as the village season, owing to the heavy outbreak of plague last September, has been a very dull one. Intending visitors will be glad to hear that at present we are quite free from both plague and small-pox. The Convalescent Home is full of cheerful patients, it is truly surprising the difference a single week will make in an invalid sent up from the plains to this most excellent and thoroughly well-managed institution. The Home is situated on the highest and prettiest spot in Khandalla, overlooking ridges and ravines with blue distances, and boasts a beautiful garden, large shady trees everywhere, under which the convalescent may lie and read, enjoying the fresh air from morning to night.

A. L. W.

GOLD AT THE CURRENCY OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Government has introduced Gold Currency here, and people are desired to go to the Currency Department if they wish to exchange sovereigns for rupees or the latter for the former. One would have thought that proper arrangements had been made to facilitate the exchange. But I am sorry to say from personal experience that those who have to go to the Currency Department to exchange sovereigns have to wait nearly the whole of the day there. There is only one person who attends to this matter, and there are a great many questions asked of the persons who want sovereigns for rupees, for example, why the sovereigns are wanted? Where are they required to be sent? For what purpose are they required to be sent up-country, and so on. The answers returned to all these questions have to be noted down. It is a mercy that those who bring sovereigns, and want rupees in exchange are not subjected to any such questions. Compare this with the system prevalent in the bazaar. The sale is effected through a broker. The purchaser brings his rupees to the seller's place of business, and say, within an hour the transaction is over. Such transactions are negotiated in hundreds every day. There is only one thing in favor of the exchange that takes place at the Currency Department and that is that there is no fluctuation, the rate being fixed, and no broker employed. In the bazar the rate fluctuates. But save and except this one favourable circumstance the general public has to suffer great hardship which, I am sure, with little consideration on the part of the authorities could very well be avoided and the Gold Currency made popular. I believe if you will be good enough to give a corner to this in your valuable paper the authorities will kindly look into the matter and remove as many causes of complaint as possible.—Yours, &c.,

ALI MAHOMED BHIMJI.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

THE ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this corporation, was held yesterday afternoon at its offices at No. 4 Elphinstone Circle, Mr. R. H. Macaulay, presiding. The directors' report which was read before the meeting, was withheld from the press. On the motion of the chairman, the directors' report together with the audited accounts and balance sheet, was adopted and the declaration of a dividend at the rate of Rs. 450 per share of the original issue and Rs. 112-8 per share of the third issue, was sanctioned. Messrs. N. M. Wadia and N. J. Gamadia, who retired by rotation from the board, were re-elected directors of the corporation for the current year. Messrs. C. E. Nixon and Furdoonji Ardeshir Cursetji were re-appointed auditors and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 350 each per annum. The meeting also unanimously determined that the number of directors should in future be five and that their remuneration should be Rs. 3000 each annually. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business before the meeting.

At the conclusion of the business before the ordinary meeting, an extraordinary meeting was held, presided over by Mr. R. H. Macaulay. Resolutions were carried empowering the directors to pay dividends to the shareholders without the sanction of a general meeting repealing Article XII of the corporation, which provided that no shareholder should hold more than fifty shares at one time; fixing a fee of Rs. 2 for transferring a whole share and of eight annas for a quarter shares; and providing that the resident partner or representative of Messrs. Wallace and Co. at Bombay for the time being, shall continue to be the chairman of the board of directors of the corporation.

LIEUT-COLONEL A. J. WATSON, commanding the 1st Suffolk Regiment, killed at Rensburg on January 6, was in his forty-seventh year, and had been in the Suffolks more than twenty seven years. He served in the Bechuanaland Expedition of 1884, and was mentioned in despatches, and again in the Hazara Expedition of 1888, and was with the Chitral relief force as commandant on the lines of communication. He had commanded the regiment since September, 1898. All the officers of the Suffolks who took part in the night attack on the hill near Colesberg were either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

PLAGUE REPORT.

The Corporation resumed consideration of a letter from the Commissioner forwarding the plague report for the year ending the 31st May, 1899.

Dr. Dinshaw Bomonji Master had proposed and Mr. Sharafali Mamuji seconded the following proposition at the last meeting:—"That the plague report for the year ending the 31st May, 1899, received with the Commissioner's letter, dated the 8th December, 1899, be recorded. 2. That, with the results of the practical working of the various plague measures adopted during the last three years before them, the Corporation are of opinion, that one of these measures, viz., the compulsory removal of plague patients to hospitals, as it has been worked hitherto in Bombay, although good in principle and laudable in its intentions, has served to entail undesirable terror and hardship on large sections of the people, and has led to concealment of cases. 3. That the Corporation are therefore of opinion that, in the interests of the people as well as of Government, it is desirable that greater latitude than at present should be allowed in segregating plague patients at their own houses, if they are in a position to be placed under proper segregation and treatment. (4) That the President be requested to forward this Resolution to the Plague Commissioner for his information."

Mr. K. N. Wadia, in continuing the debate, remarked that Dr. Master had praised the services rendered by Prof. Muller in connection with plague measures, but he thought that Messrs. MacDonald and Lund deserved equal praise for the sympathetic co-operation they had given in regard to the carrying out of these measures. Referring to a statement made in the report that "some black sheep had to be got rid of," Mr. Wadia remarked he failed to understand what was meant by it. He should like to know if it referred to the current rumour that some of the Municipal officers were in the habit of receiving bribes, and whether any punishment was meted out to them.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji was strongly in favour of treating plague cases at their own houses under proper precautions. He found from the report that out of 6,200 patients removed to hospitals about four thousand died within 24 and 48 hours after their removal. If these patients had been allowed to be treated at their own houses, they would not probably have died in such a large number. He found that in Calcutta plague cases were treated in their own houses, and he failed to see why there should be a different measure for Bombay. He was also opposed to the system of segregation, which, he thought, had only aggravated the sufferings of the people.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed thought it was very dangerous to talk lightly of plague. He had gone through the whole report, and he found that it contained facts and experience of district plague officers, which they (the Corporation) would do well to keep before them for their guidance. The measures adopted by the Municipality had proved successful to a very great extent, but it was worthy of note that, although plague hospitals had become more popular than before, the number of concealed cases had not materially decreased. According to the report 50 per cent. of plague cases had remained undetected during the year under report, and knowing that to be the case, he thought it would be right and proper that they should give a little more latitude in the matter of allowing patients to be treated in their own houses.

Dr. Katrak said he did not think Government was to blame in this matter, as they had already granted the concession of allowing plague patients to be treated in their own houses. But unfortunately no rules had been framed for the purpose, and the plague officers had absolute discretion in the matter. It was owing to this that there was no uniformity in regard to the carrying out of this measure.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola proposed an amendment that the words "in the interests of the people as well of Government" be left out.

Mr. Husumbhoy Visram seconded the amendment.

Mr. Aun Ali moved another amendment to the effect that the report be simply recorded.

Mr. MacDonald, in seconding it, remarked that from his experience he could say that they could not have a more sympathetic and efficient body of men than the plague officers, who had been very carefully selected by Government. He thought the fault lay with the Justices of the Peace to some extent in that they were thoroughly deficient in that quality of persistency and kindly care, which would make them visit poor people and convince them as to the wisest course they should adopt when they fell ill.

Dr. Master replying on the debate remarked that such a feeling of discontent prevailed among the people in regard to the compulsory removal of patients to hospitals that if it were allowed to continue another riot would take place in the city. (Cries of "No, no.")

On being put to the vote both the amendments were lost, and the original proposition was carried.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO THE GOVERNOR-ELECT.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji moved that the draft address of welcome to Lord Northcote, the Governor-elect of Bombay, as prepared by the committee appointed by them, be approved and adopted, and the Standing Committee be requested to intimate to Government, in the Political Department, and to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor the wish of the Corporation that they would present an address to his Lordship on landing in Bombay.

Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail seconded the proposition.

Mr. K. N. Wadia moved an amendment for the addition of the following words in the second paragraph of the address after the words "with regard to the City Improvement Trust:" "We mean no offence to that body when we remark that some reluctance has been noticed on its part to take the Corporation into full confidence in regard to the details of some of the schemes, which it proposes to launch forth, and, therefore, the Corporation has some difficulty in examining the schemes and placing their views on them before Government as required by law." Mr. Wadia said that during the five years administration of the new Governor questions relating to the City Improvement Trust would be placed before his Excellency, and it would be but fair that they should tell him how the Trust was being worked at present and what treatment the Corporation received at its hands. It is admitted by all of them that they were not treated by it as they ought to be.

Mr. Manmohundas Ramjee seconded the amendment.

Mr. MacDonald remarked that he did not wish to quarrel with Mr. Wadia about what he had said. But he should like to draw the attention of the Corporation to certain words, which had crept in, in the address, and which appeared to have been misused. He suggested that the word "loyal" be substituted for "cheerful" in the second line of the second paragraph of the address. He also thought that the words "which has been called into existence by the wise foresight of Lord Sandhurst" should be amended. It might be stated that Lord Sandhurst was not the first administrator to recognise the necessity of or to start schemes for improving and expanding the City of Bombay, there were some more little matters which required alteration. He proposed that the conjunction "and" after the word "away" in the last but two lines of the first paragraph be deleted, and that a dash be inserted after the word "City" in the sixth line of the second paragraph, and the dash after the word "Trust" in the fourth line of the same paragraph be left out.

Dr. Cowasji accepted the verbal alterations proposed by Mr. MacDonald.

Mr. Wacha said it was absolutely necessary that an address of this kind should be historically correct. He considered that there were in Bombay men of foresight who had called attention to the improvement and expansion of the City long before Lord Sandhurst did, and that his Excellency had only carried out the policy of the former Governments in connection with this matter. He suggested that the words "which has been called into existence by the wise foresight of Lord Sandhurst" be omitted. He also objected to the words "a lasting monument to his fame." It seemed to him that the phrase merely served as a rhetorical flourish. He suggested that instead of those words the following be substituted:—"a permanent memorial to his sanitary administration of the city." He thought that by putting in these words they would give his Excellency the praise which he deserved. The Corporation should be careful not to use such expressions as might give offence to the outside public. In regard to Mr. Wadia's amendment, Mr. Wacha said they should be on their guard against introducing in the address controversial matters, which the Corporation had, as a rule, always tried to avoid, and he thought that they should keep up their tradition in that respect. As a matter of fact the members would see that in the last sentence of the second paragraph they had already said something about there being difference of opinion between the Corporation and the City Improvement Trust, and had prayed that Lord Northcote would try to bring about a more harmonious relations in between the two bodies. He hoped that Mr. Wadia would withdraw his amendment. He then moved an amendment for the modification of the address as suggested by him.

Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama seconded the amendment.

Sir George Cotton advised Mr. Wadia to withdraw his amendment and allow the address to pass as it was. He thought it would be extremely unwise to go before the new Governor and address him on matters of which he had no knowledge, for by doing that they incurred the risk of giving [illegible] which might not assist them in any way, and which might prevent them from addressing him again on the subject hereafter. As to Mr. Wacha's amendment, he said he did not quite agree with the spirit in which it was moved. That amendment took away the credit from Lord Sandhurst of giving birth to the Improvement Scheme. It was true that Lord Reay had conceived that scheme and had [illegible] plans prepared for the purpose. But nothing was done by him to give practical effect to any part of that scheme. It was left to the practical hard sound statesmanship of Lord Sandhurst to bring it into existence and give practical shape to it. It would, therefore, be ungenerous on the part of the Corporation to take away one bit of the credit which belonged to Lord Sandhurst. It was one thing to conceive a scheme and another to put it into execution, and credit must be given where it was due. He again urged Messrs. Wacha and Wadia to withdraw their amendments.

Mr. Wadia said he would follow the advice given to him by Sir George Cotton and by Mr. Wacha and ask for permission to withdraw his amendment though he did not think it introduced any controversial matter in the address.

The amendment was allowed to be withdrawn.

Mr. Wacha said he was willing to withdraw that part of his amendment, which related to the words "wise foresight of Lord Sandhurst," but he could not do so in regard to the phrase "to the lasting monument of his fame." He could not at least swallow that. (Laughter.)

The amendment was altered accordingly.

Dr. Cowasji here accepted Mr. Wacha's amendment as it stood, and the draft was altered accordingly.

On the suggestion of Mr. MacDonald some further verbal alterations were then made in the address.

Mr. Chothia said it was a matter of very great regret that any controversial points should have been introduced in the address, for by it they were asked indirectly to give a certificate to Lord Sandhurst, although that matter was to come before them in another shape. He proposed that the following words from the second paragraph of the address be deleted :—"an institution, charged with the duty of improving and enlarging the City, which has been called into existence by the wise foresight of Lord Sandhurst, and which, properly worked, will be a lasting monument to his fame," be deleted. Unfortunately they were all aware that the public rightly or wrongly was not satisfied with the provisions of the City Improvement Trust Act, and they were asked in the address to say that they considered it was a highly laudable action on the part of his Excellency to have passed that piece of legislation. Now there were certain provisions of the Act which were most unfair, inequitable, and—if he were permitted to say—unBritish. Under these provisions the purchaser dictated terms—

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan rose to a point of order and wanted to know whether Mr. Hormusji was justified in referring to the working of the Act.

Mr. Chothia contended that he was perfectly in order to do so. They were asked to say something about the Trust, which had been created by his Excellency, and for which they felt grateful to him. His contention was that any reference to that Act should be omitted.

The President ruled that Mr. Hormusji could only refer to the general principle of the Act, but not to the minute details of its working.

Mr. Hormusji, in concluding his remarks, moved his amendment.

Mr. Sharafali Mamuji seconded the amendment.

Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya remarked that though schemes for improving and expanding the city had been conceived first by Mr. Arthur Crawford and afterwards by others it was brought into existence by Lord Sandhurst, and they should not fail to give proper credit to his Excellency.

Mr. Hormusji then withdrew his amendment, and the proposition was adopted.

MR. F. W. STEVENS' NEW BUILDINGS.

From all parts of the country people come to Bombay for architecture. Below we give details of Mr. Stevens' two latest designs. Of the New Government House, Naini Tal, the *Indian Engineering* publishes an illustration of the principal elevation and thus describes it :—

It is in the Domestic Gothic style of architecture of the Tudor period, which was considered to be the best adapted for the site and climate. The central tower has been omitted for want of funds, and a skylight substituted over the central hall, which gives a stunted and poor appearance to what otherwise would have been a fine and dignified building. The foundations and walls of the tower have been built with a view to constructing this feature at some future time, when funds are forthcoming, but we doubt very much whether it will ever be erected now that it has been left incomplete. It is a pity that such a building should be spoilt for a "hap'orth o'tar," as the saying goes. The cost of the tower above roof would not probably be more than Rs. 12,000, and we feel confident that the Government of the N.-W. Provinces could have found this small sum without much difficulty had they chosen to complete the design as originally contemplated. Mr. Stevens deserves much credit for his design and share in the work generally, and some idea of the labour and skill entailed can be gathered from the fact of his having prepared something like 100 general and detail drawings for this building. Mr. Wildeblood, the Executive Engineer in charge, has been most assiduous, and deserves great credit for the manner in which he has carried out the work. Col. Pulford R.E., the late Superintending Engineer of the 2nd Circle, should also be congratulated on the succesful termination of this work, which be commenced and in which he took so much interest. The estimated cost of the building exclusive of electric light, water-supply, &c., was about Rs. 4,00,000.

NEW CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

The following is a description of the building in course of erection by the Chartered Bank of India, the foundation-stone of which was recently laid by Mrs. Stiven :—

This building was commenced in September last, and is situated on the Esplanade Road, on the south of the Scotch High School. The style of architecture adopted is the Classic-Renaissance, it being considered more suitable than any other style for the business of a bank.

From the inspection we made of the design, the Bank will be the finest in Bombay if not in India. It is of bold design and will have a large pediment in the centre, in which will be carved the Bank's coat-of-arms, the whole being supported by massive columns and carved capitals of handsome design.

At the apex of the pediment there will be a fine group of figurative sculpture representing Great Britain, India, Australia and China. This central feature will be flanked by wings of imposing design. Each wing will have a small tower capped with a dome on either side of same, which will give dignity to this portion of the building.

On the ground floor is situated the large hall where all the bank business will be transacted and this will be approached from the road by entrances with steps and a handsome vestibule. The hall will be 137ft. in length by 77ft. in width and 28ft. high, the walls above being supported by handsome columns and arches. The counters, &c., will be of appropriate design and the floor of the portion used by the public will be paved with Minton's tiles, while that used by the clerks will be paved with Indian patent stone. On the north side of the hall will be placed the agents and accountants offices with brokers waiting-room attached to the former. On the south side of the vestibule there will be a general waiting room and the bullion entrance will be placed in the centre of the south front, on the right of which will be a large strong room adjoining the general office, in which bullion and other valuables will be placed. On the north side of the general office there will be another strong room for valuable books and papers. Above these will be record rooms. On the east of bullion entrance will be placed a large stone staircase leading to the offices above.

There will be an entrance with carriage porch and staircase on the north side of the building, giving access to the residence for bank officials on the 2nd floor. This entrance will be approached by a road leading from the Esplanade Road, and there will be a space of 32ft. between the north front and the Scotch High School for free ventilation, which will be laid out as a garden. On the east or back side of the building will be placed stables, coach-houses, servants quarters' and latrines for the officials of the bank and those using the offices above. There will be a servants' staircase at the north-east corner, and a corresponding one at the south-east corner for the use of clerks on the upper floor. There will also be a staircase at the south-west corner for the use of brokers who have business with the offices on the first and second floors.

On the first floor there will be large offices with verandahs all round the same having proper retiring rooms, strong-rooms, and conveniences attached. There will also be similar office accommodation on the second floor except that it will only occupy the south wing and central portion of the building, the north wing being arranged as a residence for the officials of the bank.

The building has been designed and is being carried out under the supervision of Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., F.R.I.B.A., the architect of so many fine buildings in India, and the contractors are Messrs. Venkoo Balloo and Company. The cost of the building will be about 5 1-2 lacs of rupees and the contract time for the completion of the same is three years from September last.

The building when completed will be another monument of British enterprise in India and will be worthy of this beautiful city. We congratulate the Bank authorities on their decision in baving such a fine building erected for carrying on their extensive business and for ornamenting Bombay with such a handsome monument.

NOVELTY THEATRE

The favorite drama East Lynne will be performed by Miss Carrington and her company this evening for positively one night only. Early in the season its production was received most enthusiastically, and in answer to numerous requests the management have resolved to stage it once more ere the season comes to an end. As this play is such a favorite one with the fair sex, the management have made the admission rate for ladies half price to all parts of the theatre, a concession that, no doubt, will be largely taken advantage of. To-morrow night is the farewell performance in Bombay, and the night's entertaiment will consist of the new and original musical extravaganza, Frolicksome Faust.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE FREIGHT MARKET.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

During the past week the rise expected for some time past in the general freight market has come at out while in some markets, more particularly Plate, the rise has been very rapid, and the volume of business done at advanced rates has been heavy. Those owners who have had the pluck to hold their tonnage during the past six weeks are now able to reap a material benefit. The position, is gradually working in owners' favour, and the prospect for the spring months is more promising now than it ever has been. There can be no possible doubt that the effect of the large amount of tonnage withdrawn from the American and Indian markets for transport purposes is now beginning to tell upon the produce markets. The quantity of wheat afloat as compared with the corresponding period of last year shows a very considerable deficit, while stocks in America are large, and the financial position there is to a very considerable extent forcing the holders of produce to part, consequently although the produce markets on this side do not improve, still there is every likelihood of a considerable volume of business being done. It seems quite evident that the holders of produce in the Plate have made up their minds to part, while the advices from the latter quarter as to the new grain crop now go to show that this year's crop is likely to prove as large as last season, while the quality is said to be much better, hence the Plate will probably prove a most serious competitor of America and India in the coming shipping season. For the present at all events Russia is quite out of it, and from this quarter there is little or no business either for prompt or forward loading. In America cotton is now coming forward more freely, and, with a large number of the liners withdrawn from the markets, "tramp" boats are likely to get more cotton at the fag end of this season than is usual ; meanwhile the cotton rings in America are fighting hard to keep prices up, but for the moment at all events the monetary position in America seems likely to prove too much for them, and it is quite within the range of possibility that these influences might necessitate their shipping; heavily towards the end of this month and in February, but even should they be able to hold for the present prices it seems probable that the season will be an extended one, and that cotton freights will help grain for some time to come. Burmah rice charterers are beginning to awaken to the fact that there is very little tonnage available out East, and the recent rise in the Plate has attracted, and is attracting, a very considerable amount of the tonnage discharging at the Cape, consequently a lot of boats that they were expecting to get are likely to fail them, while the difficulty there is in obtaining outward freights to India owing to the high prices of coal ruling at Cardiff, combined with the practical impossibility to stem anything before the middle of February or early March, is by degrees bringing the scarcity of tonnage forcibly before charterers, and they are getting somewhat nervous. The view taken of the monetary position by many is that January and February will see considerable relaxation in the position. Many incline to the opinion that for some considerable time to come the monetary position will continue pretty much in its present state, which is already easier, and a little later on it is quite possible that it may become accentuated, and we believe that this will tell in favour of freights for some time to come. Had it not been for the enormous amount of new tonnage there can be little doubt that there would before this have been a rebound in freights of very considerable magnitude ; as it is, however, the new tonnage that has to be absorbed is acting as a material check. It is impossible to judge how long it may be before the Government will cease to require tonnage, on a very considerable scale, for transport purposes, but it seems far enough off to admit of their requirements being taken into account as a material factor in the freight market for the spring month of this year.

In their circular dated January 3 Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, discuss a problem which is just now attracting much attention on the Manchester Royal Exchange. "While the week has been interrupted by holidays," they say, "the light movement has stimulated buying by Europe, and in Liverpool the immediate situation is becoming decidedly interesting. Spinners, with the prevailing discounts on the summer deliveries, are able to secure their future requirements on a better basis than their immediate wants. This curious situation puzzles the American merchant, who cannot understand why, if the immediate situation justifies 4 1-2d., the summer deliveries, when the supply of cotton will be much less than at present, should sell at 4d. In other words, they cannot understand why cotton should be carried, with all the charges for storage, insurance, &c., from January to August and then sold at a cent a pound less than it can be sold for at present. Nevertheless this situation does exist, and seems likely to remain one of the most curious features of the year because of the inability of exporters to ship on the basis of the distant positions when the seller in America can see higher prices paid for immediate delivery. Liverpool will probably remain the strongest market through this inability to secure a large supply, which seems likely to keep the quotations for immediate delivery in that market relatively high. Values, however, will depend on the question of supply, and the amount of cotton remaining in America is now the question most interesting to the trade. Investigation has shown the presence of large stocks at the uncounted interior towns and has had the effect of checking speculative buying, as few care to buy when they know everyone else has some on hand to sell at an advance. This check to speculation in America is marked, but abroad merchants are looking each day for the movement which should appear, to justify the large crop estimates of last August and October. As the movement does not increase they are prepared to accept small crop estimates more quickly than is the American who first detected the short crop early in the season and is now prepared to accept the quotations ruling abroad for immediate delivery if they could be paid by exporters. He has held his cotton firmly from the beginning of the season, and is now diposing of his holdings slowly at very remunerative prices. This policy has enabled the South to participate in the prosperity which has been felt in every section of the United States. Will he now change with the approach of the time when preparations for another crop become each day more and more of a factor, or will he hold in the expectation that the European spinners will pay higher prices ? We believe it good policy to meet a sharp demand at the highest prices of the season, and not wait for increased acreage and large sales of fertilisers to weaken the market."

The foregoing advice to holders undoubtedly suggests the unloading of cotton held speculatively. But if it be assumed that large quantities of the current season's crop have been so held, with the object of concealing the real magnitude of the crop and forcing up prices, the question as to what the speculative holders are still waiting for presents itself, as with the approch of the new planting season the risk of holding necessarily increases. For no one can feel confident that the crop of 1900-1901 will be a failure for climatic reasons, and, baving sold his cotton at what may be considered good prices during the current season, it seems extremely improbable that the grower will voluntarily reduce his acrerge. Of course the climatic conditions of 1900 may be very adverse, but, on the other hand, they may be even exceptionally favourable. The chances are at least equal. Why, then has the holder, with future prices lower than spot prices, refrained from unloading at recent good prices, and continued to face the possibility of a large yield which, should the weather be fairly ordinary in character, must have an increasingly weakening influence from now forward in the absence of exceptional disaster to the new cultivation ? However financially powerful the holders might be assumed to be, it seems unlikely that they would neglect a present profit in favour of an odd chance of a short crop for 1900-1901. It has been suggested that the original powerful speculators have already unloaded on a multitude of minor speculators. But this only moves the difficulty further back, and moreover, it seems incredible that financially weaker speculators would be found to relieve the original holders at top prices and in view of a danger which the powerful holders refused to face any longer. Of course if the present crop is really a small one, comparatively, holders may still consider it worth while to take the risk and feed the market slowly ; but, admitting this possibility, much must depend, as regards the wisdom of the policy, on how small the current crop is. Certainly such a policy seems inconsistent with the theory that a large quantity of cotton sufficient to swamp the market is being held back.

The report for the past quarter of the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Society of Card and Blowing Room Operatives' Associations has been prepared by Mr. W. Mullin, the secretary. It states that "trade has continued to be good, though latterly indications are not wanting to show that the profits of cotton spinning will not be as great as those obtained for many months past ; but that is not owing to lack of orders, but to the increased price of raw cotton. The cost of working has increased in consequence of the higher price of coal. Prices of other mill necessaries have also been put up, whilst yarn prices have not shown the same upward tendency. Another factor which must tell against briskness of trade is our trouble in South Africa and the terrible famine, which seems to be on the increase, in India. Our export of yarns, we find, has been somewhat diminishing ; but on the other hand, they have been worked at home, and our exports of cloth have gone up, which shows that full employment has been found for the operatives in the manufacturing department, and this is always pleasant to note. A number of new modern spinning companies' mills are being run up." The report proceeds to deal in terms of criticism with this movement, and suggests that "the Limited Companies Act should be amended to prevent men of straw playing skittles with so important a trade. This could be done if promoters had to pay a certain amount of hard cash down on the shares they proposed taking before the prospectus could be issued, and so much per share be paid before the registration of the company was granted. It is a matter that both employers and operatives should give some little attention to." The sub-committee appointed to obtain particulars of work and wages for the compilation of a universal wages list have, it is added, done much work, and their recommendations will in due course be laid before the members. The working of the Compensation Act has also been the subject of careful consideration. As regards the "Saturday half-holiday movement," it is added that a request had been made for a joint meeting with the Committee of the Employers' Federation, but that the answer received appeared to show a desire "for equivocation and procrastination." The question would be pushed forward, and, the Committee hoped, "with success."

The reports of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is also referred to by the New York authority quoted above as full of encouragement to the security-holders. Nominally for the financial year ended June 30 last, it contains a supplementary statement bringing the financial data up to last month. The line has of course a special interest because it forms part of the first transcontinental route in the United States, and also because of the recent reorganisation and settlement of the long-standing claims of the United States Government. It is a very direct route to the Pacific through the heart of the country. The liberal treatment of the United States Government in the reorganisation might, it was feared, prove a measure of the disadvantage to the shareholders. But the compensating advantages are said to have removed this misgiving. The disintegration of the system has been prevented, and the managers of the Company are no longer hampered by Government interference, but are free to develop a policy of their own. The report shows what has been done in the way of consolidation during the past 18 months. On July 1, 1898, the mileage operated was 1836. On July 1, 1899, through the acquisition of various pieces of road belonging to the former Union Pacific system, the total had been raised to 2,855 miles. During the twelve months ending June 30, 1899, 5,518,248 dols. was expended in the purchase of branch lines and in acquiring stock and securities of old branch-line companies, and no stock or bonds were issued for such purchases. The company now also owns 98 per cent. of the stock of Oregon Short Line, and directly and indirectly likewise owns 91 per cent. of the stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, continuing control of this independent route to the coast, these latter acquisitions aggregating 2,543 miles of line and making the total system owned and controlled 5,400 miles. Great improvements have been effected in the condition and equipment. On June 30, 1899, the goods-carrying capacity (not including the Oregon Navigation or Oregon Short Line) was 764,946,000lb., against only 440,320,000lb. on February 1 ,1898, an increase of almost 74 per cent. There have been further additions since.

Are we utterly dependent upon coal, so that the wheels of industry will stop and the forests be consumed for fuel when coal gives out ? Of course not. It is an idle fear. Already we have the beginnings of a new method of utilising natural energy which will prove enormously more effective than coal ever has been, and will be practically inexhaustible, to whatever extent industry may expand. Electrical energy, developed by water power, will run the world's industries, furnish light and heat, and be the universal substitute for all forms of combustion methods. Water power is practically unlimited, and it will be utilised more and more in proportion as the need for it arises and as its use becomes, at different places and at successive periods, cheaper than coal. The substitution will proceed gradually until, when the coal supply finally is exhausted, nobody will have anything more than a curious or academic interest in the matter, and probably not a ripple will be produced in the steady onward flow of the world's industry. As the use of water power to develop electrical energy increases to the point of formidable competition with coal, electrical students and inventors will doubtless bring out improvements making it possible to store the power or conduct it long distances at small cost, until our factories, railroads, and ships can be operated by it, our houses lighted and warmed, and food prepared, all at even less expense than is possible to-day with coal.

A LOVER'S INGENIOUS RUSE.

Quite a romantic affair occurred at the Colombo Police Court, on January 23. About a fortnight ago a Tamil man, named Muniandi, charged a man named Ramasamy, before Mr. Murty, with abducting his wife. The case came up for trial and eventually the wife was restored to the husband, very much against her wish. It is alleged that the husband, knowing his wife disliked him kept her tied up in his house and ill-treated her. The whilom lover, casting about for some way of getting back his sweetheart, hit upon the ingenious ruse of bringing a case against her, which would compel the husband to bring her out of the house. He accordingly charged her at the Police Court with theft of jewellery. The woman was produced in Court by her husband. When the case was called, however, Ramasamy, the lover, said he wished to withdraw it. Mr. Murty had no objection, and the parties were discharged. Once outside the Court, Ramasamy promptly snatched Rengamma from her husband, placed her in a fast hackery, and the pair drove off before the astonished husband could realize what had happened. The husband complained to the Magistrate, who could not of course interfere. The husband left the Court a sadder but a wiser man, while the departing couple were cheered by a sympathetic crowd.

GREECE AND THE WAR.

On the 1st of January Mr. T. Theotokis, the Prime Minister, rose in the Greek Chamber of Representatives, and said: "The Government consider it is their duty to declare, that at the present juncture every Greek bears deeply at heart and unreservedly shares the feelings of a nation towards which, remoter as well as more recent, history teaches, that he is bound to entertain the sincerest gratitude, not only because that nation was the means by which the blessings of freedom were bestowed upon us, by the creation of a free Greek Kingdom, but also because during our last war we saw material help coming from that direction. (Applause.) The people of Greece, therefore, while paying due admiration to the bravery with which the Boers are fighting their battles, cannot but acknowledge their sympathy towards the noble and great British nation for the trying time they are now experiencing and express at the same time their sorrow and again their gratitude towards England." (General applause from all sides of the House.) Mr. Th. Delryannis (leader of the opposition) in rising next, said : "The words which have fallen from the lips of the Prime Minister do not express the thoughts of the majority alone—(hear and applause)—nor do they say only what we, who sit here, think ; nay, I can say they are the unconcealed sentiments. We owe much to England for her latest but not smallest services, which, in common with the other Great Powers, were rendered to us. It is owing to their benevolence that Crete was saved from an unbearable condition and lighter were made for Greece the cruel consequences of an unequal war. Moreover, Greece offers due honour to the British nation, as the nation which is always foremost to protect those liberties which are in danger." (Great and general applause.)

SMOKE RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY.

With the exception of insignificant showers in parts of Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Khandesh, Nasik and Belgaum, there was no rain during the week ending the 20th instant. The prices of staple food-grains have fallen in Broach, Sholapur, Khandesh, Nasik, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar ; in other districts they are stationary or have slightly risen.

A statement showing the progress of relief measures during the week ending the 20th instant is appended. The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	587,071	610,424
Dependants	147,576	166,326
Gratuitously relieved in villages or poor-houses	33,534	46,149

The following relief works were started during the week under report :—

Ahmedabad.—Improving the Suskar Tank, Lambha Tank, and the Tagdi Tank.

Sholapur.—Barsi-Yedsi Road.

Ahmednagar.—Metal-breaking on the Nagar-Sirur Road, for the Jamkhed-Mohoghat Road, and the Nagar-Malegaon Road (test work converted into relief work).

Poona.—Collecting metal on the Bombay-Poona Road.

Khandesh.—Metal-breaking on the Amalner-Chopda Road and the Parola-Mhaswad Road.

Nasik.—Constructing Khirdi-Sathe Tank.

An allotment of Rs. 2,039 has been sanctioned for surveying and preparing projects for two roads suitable for famine relief purposes in the hill tracts of the Poona District.

Two additional Indian Staff Corps officers have been obtained for famine duty and posted to relief works. Several temporary Sub-Engineers and Overseers have also been added to the staff of the Public Works Department. It has been directed that whenever there is difficulty in supplying fuel for the people employed on relief works the workers should be allowed to take *gratis* from the forest areas near the works such fuel as they need for their personal use, care being taken to prevent the destruction of any valuable trees.

District Medical Officers have been appointed to the Nasik and Poona Districts. A case of cholera having occurred at a relief camp in Khandesh, general instructions regarding the disinfection of wells and other sources of water-supply whenever there is an outbreak of the disease have been issued for the guidance of the officers in charge of camps. Some cases of measles were discovered at two relief camps in Kaira, and arrangements were made for isolating them.

The following allotments have been sanctioned :—Rs. 50,000 for kitchens attached to large relief works in Ahmedabad, Rs. 10,000 for poor-houses in Poona.

With reference to the orders regarding the relief of non-working children by distribution of cooked food, it has been directed that all nursing mothers who are required to work shall receive, in addition to the wage they earn, cash payment under the Famine Code for any child without teeth in both jaws. All children with teeth in both jaws are to be fed in the kitchen, but in the case of those who although weaned are too young to leave their mothers it has been directed that an arrangement should be made for distributing food for them on the works if the mothers are unable to take them to kitchens in the morning and evening. Poor-houses have been opened at Nagar and Shevgaon in the Ahmednagar District and at Thasra in the Kaira District. It has been directed that gratuitous dole shall be given to inhabitants of alienated villages in British territory who are eligible for it under Section 57 of the Famine Code, and that one inferior village servant in every such village shall be granted the dole under Section 60 of the Code.

In view of the prevailing distress, Commissoners have been authorised to postpone the levy of enhanced rates of assessment in talukas where such enhancements would ordinarily have been imposed in the current year, if there be reason to believe that such levy would cause hardship.

An allotment of Rs. 500 has been made for expenditure on grass depots in the Nasik District, and one of Rs. 600 for the maintenance of plough bullocks deserted by certain Bhil cultivators in Khandesh, who, have left their villages to seek employments on relief works. A grant of Rs. 6,768 has been sanctioned for the departmental collection of cassia bark in the forests of the Badami Taluka of the Bijapur District, which is expected to give employment to a considerable number of distressed people. A statement showing the progress of operations for the supply of fodder to the affected districts is appended.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The week's Season Reports for the Central Provinces are thus summarised in the Official *Gazette* :—Weather generally cloudy and cool. It has been misty in Jubbolpore and Narsingpur. Rain fell in twelve districts, approximating to one and a quarter inch in Mandla, to about an inch in Bilaspur, and from half-an-inch to a few cents. in the remaining districts. It has been benefited late spring crops in Mandla, Balaghat, Seoni and Bilaspur, but has done no appreciable good in Chanda, while in Hoshangabad it has damaged linseed and teora (*Lathirus sativus*). Damage to crops by hail is reported in parts of Saugor, Jubbolpore, Narsingpur, Balaghat and Bilaspur, through cloudy weather from Bhandara and Balaghat, and through frost from Saugor and Damoh. Cutting of tur and til approaching completion in Nagpur. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Betul and Sambalpur. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress in parts. In parts of Nagpur land is being prepared for kharif sowings. Distress continues to spread, and relief-measures are being steadily extended. There are 118 P. W. D. relief-camps now open. The numbers on famine relief during the week were as follows :—P. W. D. Relief-workers—676,658, village works—254, 562, grass cutting works—40 430 and weaver relief—22,418. Total—994,868. Gratuitous relief, dependants—adults, 4,166 and children 97,781. Poorhouses—adults 183 and children 73. Kitchens—adults 66,605 and children 109,936. Otherwise relieved—adults 129,547 and children 88 794. Total on gratuitous relief—adults 200,506 and children 296,634. Total on all forms of relief—1,491,208. Fodder and water scanty almost throughout the Province. Cattle disease prevails in nine districts. A few deaths among cattle from small-pox are reported from the Waroa tahsil, Chanda district. Prices are steady in Saugor, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Narsinghpur, Chhindwara, Balaghat and Sambalpur : have slightly fallen in Nimar, Betul, Chanda and Bilaspur : local fluctuations elsewhere. The cheapest prices are—wheat 12, gram 14, rice 11 3-4 and juar 12 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are—wheat 8 3-4 gram 9 1-2, rice 7 and juar 9 1-2 seers per rupee. The highest price of the chief staple in any district is 8 seers (rice) in Balaghat.

Khundwa, January 25.

The whole district is distressed owing to the almost total failure of the kharif crops. Distress is most severe in the Hursud tahsil, where the people are very impoverished, and appears to be less severe in Khundwa than in the Burhanpur tahsil, owing probably to the cotton outturn having been rather better there and to the amount of employment afforded by grass-cutting. The chief grain shop, supported by private subscription, continues in Burhanpur. A private charitable fund at Khundwa is being arranged for village relief is given throughout the district, and destitue and infirm kotwals are also being relieved where necessary. They have great difficulty in recovering their dues even from those who can pay. Pressure is being brought through the muccadums to assist them. Arrangements for relief under Section 100 and 101 of the Famine Code are being made in Burhanpur and Khundwa. Eight kitchens have been opened in connection with the grass-cutting operations. There has been an increase of over 10,000 units on the Public Works Department relief works since the close of last month. Two new works have been opened. There has been no rush on the works, as the tasks seem to have been generally fairly well exacted. Wages were decreased in accordance with the fallen price of grain. There seems no reason to believe that those works were unduly attractive. A tank has been opened in the Government forest at Punasa chiefly for the relief of forest villages, and arrangements for opening one at Dheolali are under consideration. The numbers on grass-cutting under the Forest Department have considerably increased. The closing of these works, owing to the dryness of the grass, is under consideration. Poor houses have been opened in Hursud, Khundwa, and Burhanpur. The number attending there are small, and are chiefly starving or diseased wanderers with a few town beggars in Burhanpur. The physical condition of the people continues to be generally fair. There have been outbreaks of cholera at Burhanpur, Barda, Chotu, Tawa, and Hotnoor relief camps. In only the first and last was the epidemic serious. The water supply at Khandwa is scarce. There is no water in Moghut Tank, and the people of this place will suffer greatly now that there is a regular water famine.

With regard to the G. I. P. Railway water-supply, the arrangement at Abua river will fail at the end of this month. Almost all the river bed has become dry from Abua river to Fatipur reach, and these are the principle places for the supply of water to the staff quarters and engines. There are only three inches of water in the Abua well from the pipe. Almost all up and down engines will have to take water elsewhere.

The area affected is 3,928 square miles. The population in thousands, 286. The total number on relief is 25,286 in the Public Works Department, and 301 in civil employ. The numbers on grass cutting is 1,564 men, 1,315 women, and 385 children. The number of weavers is 351 men, 379 women, and 458 children. The price of food grains is jowari, 9 seers, wheat, 9 1-2 seers, and gram, 11 seers for the rupee.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

AHMEDABAD.

The strike continued throughout the city yesterday. Messrs. Waliangar, Mansokhram, Nagarsheth Manibhoy, Khan Bahadur Jehangir Vakil, Mansukhbhoy Pranjeevandas, and other Shethias are trying to persuade the shopkeepers to re-open, but they flatly refuse to do so. The Mahajans have opened two grain shops in the Dana Peith for the poor. A petition has been addressed to Mr. Gibb the Collector, but has not yet been forwarded. A meeting is convened for this evening in the Municipal Hall of the leading men of the different Mahajans.

RELIEF STATISTICS.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay	714,844	33,797	748,641
North-Western Provinces ...	1,452	265	1,717
Punjab	108,864	12,690	131,554
Central Provinces	1,124,217	326,181	1,450,398
Berar	223 272	20,008	243,280
Ajmer-Merwara	96,735	21,771	118,506
Total British Provinces ...	2,269,384	424,712	2,694,096
Native States.			
Rajputana States	199,835	45,203	245,038
Central India States	133,783	12,165	145,948
Bombay Native States . ..	306,883	24,002	330,885
Baroda	53,458	11,973	65,431
Punjab Native States ..	805	405	1,210
Total Native States ...	694,764	93,748	788,512
Grand total ..	2,964,148	518,460	3,482,608

Name of Province.	Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.				
Bombay	768,043	37,454	805,497	+56,856
North-Western Provinces ..	4,081	236	4,317	+2,600
Punjab	125,892	21,135	147,027	+15,473
Central Provinces	1,096,016	395,193	1,491,209	+40,811
Berar	239,259	20,604	259,863	+16,583
Ajmer-Merwara	92,024	16,645	108,669	—9'837
Total British Provinces ...	2,325,315	491,267	2,816,582	+122,486
Native States.				
Rajputana States	192,522	39,493	232,015	—13,023
Central India States	101,453	18,475	119 928	—26,020
Bombay Native States ...	305,345	25,171	330,516	—369
Baroda	50,062	12,495	62,557	—2,874
Punjab Native States .	1,090	425	1,515	+305
Total Native States ...	650,472	96,059	746,531	41,981
Grand total ...	2,975,787	587 326	3,563,113	+80,505

PRICKLY PEAR FOR CATTLE.

The following letter has been addressed to the Bombay Government on the subject of prickly pear food for cattle :—

Bellary, 26th January, 1900.

From M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur A. Sabapathy Moodliar.

To The Secretary, The Government of Bombay, Famine Department.

Sir,—I have no doubt your Government is aware of the discovery I published in the papers during all the famine years from the great famine of 1876-77, of utilising the most despised prickly pear as the most valuable, nourishing, and cheapest fodder for the preservation of the lives of the most valuable cattle of the country, and of the great success that has attended the efforts of officers on famine duty, as well as of the efforts of some private individuals who adopted my plans and instructions.

But the frequent applications now received by me from different quarters for instruments, as well as for instructions indicate clearly that most of the people have forgotten the subject entirely.

During the great famine of 1876-77 when railway communication was very limited, and when fodder was selling at 25lb. for a rupee, cattle were being sold in the bazar at Re. 1 and Re. 1 1-2 per head, and when I secured more than 500 cows and bullocks and kept most of them alive by feeding them mostly with prickly pear with an addition of only one or two lb. of paddy straw.

Sir Richard Temple, the late Governor of Bombay, had visited my place, where cattle were being fed during his visit as a Famine Commissioner, and was much pleased with my endeavours, and when I had the honor of calling on him at the Government House, his Excellency remembered me and gave me the title of the "Inventor of Prickly Pear Feeding to the Cattle."

I therefore take the liberty of asking your Government to publish the following instructions as widely as possible in all the Vernacular papers of the Province, as well as by distributing printed instructions in all the Vernaculars of the Bombay Presidency.

My friends, both European and Native, often advised me to take a patent for the instruments adopted by me, but I have declined to do so, on the consideration that the saving of cattle of the poor cultivators will be an ample reward for my humble troubles, considering the enormous good that it may spread throughout India, which is unfortunately visited with famines here and there in almost every year.

I have now resolved to make over this discovery as a gift to the public, so that any person may be at liberty to make and sell the instruments to the public, or for their own use, without the fear, that I hold some patent in respect of these instruments, and their making the instruments will be an infringement of my patent-rights.

The instructions how to prepare the leaves are as follows:—

The instruments consist of a knife, a pair of tongs, and a pincer.

The tongs are intended to hold the leaf, and the knife to cut it, and the pincers to pluck out the thorns.

After this is done, the leaf should be washed in water to remove any stray thorns that may be sticking to the gummy matter, on the leaves, and then have the leaves cut into pieces of one inch square, and sprinkle a handful of horsegram or chenna gram flour mixed with little salt, over the pieces, when the cattle usually will take to it without any difficulty.

But in the case of such cattle, which do not take to it willingly, a few pieces may be put into their mouth, and the lips be held together till they chew the pieces, and acquire a taste for them.

By this means even new cattle can be accustomed to this fodder within two or three days.

An ordinary woman cooly for a payment of two annas can bring prepared leaves of about 100lb. which can be fed for three or four starving cattle to keep them alive till prosperous times occur.—I, have, &c ,

A. SABAPATHY MOODLIAR.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN LITERARY SOCIETY

An interesting (illustrated) lecture on "Kamchatka" was given by Mr. G.E.H. Barrett-Hamilton F. R. G.S., at the last meeting of the Anglo-Russian Literary Society, held, under the presidency of Mr. E. A. Cazalet, at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington. As an Agent of Her Britannic Majesty's Government for the investigation of questions connected with the fur seal rookeries of Bering's Sea, Mr. Barrett-Hamilten was afforded peculiarly favourable opportunities in the course of his two visits to Kamchatka of making acquaintance with this little known but remarkable, region. To the average Englishman its very name, he observed, suggested a sense of distance, desolation, and downright inaccessibility. Yet, while lying on the side of the earth almost opposite to Great Britain, the parallelism of the two countries as to form and position was a close one. Situated at the exactly opposite extremities of Eurasia, the trend of each was nearly north and south, and lay between the 50th and 60th parallels of latitude. While, however, England was now a country in which the hand of time had well nigh obliterated the rugged volcanic features of the past, in Kamchatka was to the found a region still in all the violent activity of a vigorous volcanic youth, exhibiting a scene of titanic grandeur, probably unrivalled the wide world over—an area wherein a group of active volcanoes (the highest close on 17,000 feet) still roared and rumbled and flashed forth flames and ashes and lava, rearing their still unbiunted summits skywards in sublime defiance of denudation. Kamchatka, in fact, showed a picture of what geologists represented England to have been in times past, and long before she knew the burdens and blessings of modern civilization. After recounting the difficulties to be encountered in approaching the Kamchatkan coast, and also the history of former expeditions, the lecturer proceeded to describe in graphic and picturesque outline the results of his own observations while travelling northwards through Lower, Middle and Upper Kamchatka. In concluding, Mr. Barrett-Hamilton, remarked that, although slight, what knowledge we did possess of this remarkable peninsula was sufficient to enable us to form some idea of its exceeding interest to the scientist, the sportsman, the student of geography, and the geologist ; while to the naturalist it could be safely said that its extreme richness of vegetation and comparative abundance of insect life presented a field of indescribable and matchless attraction.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—January 30.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

631-98—Payne G and S, M Bai Ruttonbai and others vs Hajeebhoy Laljee and others—Edgelow G and W. Part heard.

135-10,420-95—Pestonjee R and K—Gokulchand Bahadurmal and another vs Luchminarayen Mukhanlal and others—Bhaishanker and K.

135-99—R M Mody—Jetha Nathoo and others vs Jacob Meyer and others—Bicknell M and M.

253-99—A F Turner—Mohomed Hassum and others vs Hajee Seedick Hajee Ebrahim and others—Payne G S and Co.

64-99—King and Co—Sidick Hajee Gool Mohomed and others vs Hoorbai and others—Hiralal M and M and Tyebjee D and C.

626-99—Tyebjee D and Co—Sha Ruttonsey Bhimjee vs Shaik Danul Jaffer and others—In person.

451-96—Tyebjee D and Co—Memonlal Sadagormal and others vs Mehtabrai Parsadilal and others—Hiralal M and M and Wadia and G.

564-98—Hiralal M and M—Sobhagchand Tullockchand vs Manabhoy Tullockchand and others.

230-99—K D Shroff—Kharsedjee Dhunjeebhoy Shroff and another vs Assabai and others—M N Saklatwalla and in person.

652-99—In person—Shivnandan Dookhi and others vs Hurdeodes Chamiram—Khunderao and S.

681-99—Moteebhai and J M—Kalianbai vs Goculdas Karamsey and another Shamrao P.

682-99—Thakurdas D and C H—Dunabai vs Meghjee Visram and others.

691—In person a pauper—Mahomed Cassum Pujara vs Abdul Rahman Hassam and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

453-99—Ardeshire H and D—W A Chambers vs Kaikhushroo Nowrojee Kabrajee—Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

39-99—Payne G and S and M—Eduljee Sorabjee Davur and another vs Dhanjishaw N Captain and K D Shroff—Pestonjee R and K—Part heard.

444-93—Tyabjee D and Co—Soorajmull Joharimull and others vs Ramchundra Ramsuthandas—Payne G and S and M.

299.99—Little and Co—Goverdhandas Goculdas Tijpal vs Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.

522-99—Captain and V—Suleman Ahmed Ghanche vs Mahomed Hoosein bin Shaik Ally and others—M A Vakil.

683-99—Little and Co—Mathuradas Bhawan and others vs Purdhan Mooljee—Mansuklal J and M.

575-99—Hiralal M and M—Vellubdas Gordhandas vs Dwarkadas Dharamsey—Craigie L and O.

550-99—Payne G and S and M—Dwarkanath Moroba and another vs Soondrabai—Shamrao and P.

601-99—Bicknell M and M—The Hope Mills Ltd vs Securum Shumbharmal—Smetham B and N.

677-99—Payne G and S and M—Anandibai vs Jaitha Ramjee and another—Hiralal M and M

700-99—In person—Khooba Sabla and another vs Allarakhia Dhuraj Thakurdas—D and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Crowe.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

737-99—Captain and V—Nensay Tejpal vs Anandjee Versey and others, partly decreed.

748-98—Dikshit and D—Gulba Andanda and others vs Vithal Danajee Karaby and others—In person.

440-99—Payne G and S—Premjee Hirjee vs Enna Chunna Abdurraman Muker and another.

537-99—Madhavjee V—Chunilal Poonamchand vs Sokhraj Dhunjee and others—In person.

685-99—Mansuklal D and J—Keshavjee Ladha and another vs Lalubai and others.

727-99—Matubhai and J—Radhabai widow and others vs Shaik Abdul Karim Valab Shaik Daud and others—R M Mody.

128-99—K D Shroff—Khunderao Harrischandra Mooran Jan as Panduram Krishnajee Bhojnaj.

724-95—Crawford B and Co—Goolam Hoosun Allibhai vs Dulsookhram Bhaichand and another.

748-99—In person—Kessaremal Sakalchand and others vs Jethanal Rakhoodas and others—In person.

754-99—In person K D Shroff—Heerjee Dayal and another vs V M Mahomed Ganni Rastoor—Jehangir and S.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

66-99—In person—Gaupal Mahadeo vs Bhasker Mahadeo and others.

71-99—In person—Cooverjee Heerjee vs Jamnadas Purshotumdas.

77-99—In person—Ebrahim Abba vs Abdool Latiff Abba.

Long Causes.

614-98—Sorabjee and J—Fukroodin Khan Alias Fuckoo Miya bin Hajee Khan vs Mahomed Hoosein bin Miya Hajee Abdool Cader Nowrungay and others—Payne G S and Co.

256-99—Manshuklal D and J—Caitano Camillo Borges vs Augusto Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.

215-99—Ardeshir H and D—Jamsetjee Nasserwanjee Tata vs The Ahmedabad Advance Spg and Wg Co Ld and another—Nanu and H, Bhaishunker and K.

289-98—Khunderao and S—Chandulal Suklal and others vs Shomlal Sakhanand and others—Payne G S, and Co.

442-98—Wadia and Co—Purshotum Shewji vs Khatao Dedhar and another—Bhaishanker and K.

459-99—Bhaishunker and K—Khatao Dedhar vs Purshotum Shewjee—Wadia and Co.

76-93—Mansuklal D and J—Bai Dahi alias Navivahu vs Hurgowandas Jeewandas—Muljee and B and Little and Co.

376-99—Sorabjee and J—Phiroz Ruttonjee Watcha vs Framroze Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.

367-98—Sorabjee and J—Abdool Hoosein Nujmudin vs Framroze Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.

486-98—Daphtary and F—Abdool Hoosein Nuzmudin vs Framroz Jamshod Aga—Sorabjee and J.

563-99—Daphtary and F—Framroz Jamshed Aga vs Abdool Hoosein Nuzmudin—Sorabjee and J.

379-99—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India Ld vs Dulabhdas Balmukandas and others.

380-99—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India, Ld. vs Girdharidas Ganshamdas and others.

WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

By the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

is the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the above-mentioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

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THE ODOL BOTTLE (Patented throughout the world) is a unique ornament for every toilet table, and its use is novel and easy. (See Illustration.)

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is exceedingly agreeable, refreshing, and powerful. The cleaning of the teeth with Odol is, practically, as refreshing for the mouth as a bath is for the body.

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INNER LIGHTS OF THE WAR.

THE more one goes about, the more the sadness o this war is brought home to one. Everywhere you hear some new story of the life-long sorrow which it has brought to some home. You hear of some father, whose son, the pride of his life, has been killed; of some mother, to whom all the rest of her days must be darkness through the loss of one who was the heart of her heart.

LORD ROBERTS.

One of the most tragic of the stories is that of Lord Roberts, with which the world is already quite familiar. What the world perhaps does not know is that in this case, as in many others, the news of the loss came with a suddenness that enormously aggravated the blow. Lord Roberts, anxious, perhaps, to avoid the amount of questionings to which he might be subjected if he went to a Service club, went to the Athenæum, of which he is also a member, for his lunch. As he was sitting alone, over his meal, he heard somebody who evidently did not know him say, at the next table to him: "Sad news, this, about the death of Lord Robert's son!" At once the bearer of the sad news and the gentlemen to whom he was speaking observed the agitation of the gentleman at the next table, so that he rose abruptly from the table, and went out into the hall. Lord Roberts knew that his son had been wounded, but this was the first announcement that came to him of the fatal termination.

Lord Roberts went to the tape machine in the hall of the club; it contained no confirmation of the dreadful news. Then he went up to the gentleman who had mentioned the rumour; the gentleman could only say that he had heard the news—he had had no official confirmation. In a short time the official confirmation came: the tape contained the statement that young Roberts was dead.

Another version of the story has been published in the *Daily Mail*, in which the scene is laid at the Traveller's Club; and in which the incidents were somewhat different. Lord Roberts, however, is not a member of the Travellers', while he is of the Athenæum, so the version I have given is, I believe, the correct one.

ANOTHER CASE.

I have heard of a case quite as sad in its way. Mr. C. A. Whitmore was addressing a meeting of his constituents in Chelsea, and among his audience was Colonel Goldie, who had a son in the war. The father knew that his son was in one of the Modder River fights. Suddenly, in the middle of the meeting, the father got up and said he must go home, for he had a presentiment that his son had been killed. He went home; the presentiment was only too true; a telegram awaited the unfortunate parent to announce the death of his son.

THE PECHELS.

A sad case, too, is that of Admiral Pechel. He has three sons in the War; two have been killed—the third is shut up in Mafeking. Lord Halsbury will have the approval of the whole world in the prompt kindness with which he sought to break this terrible loss to the old sailor; he gave an appointment immediately to one of the two surviving sons; the young fellow has now a place in the Land Registery Office.

THE WIDOW OF GENERAL WAUCHOPE.

There is a report that the widow of the gallant Andrew Wauchope heard of her bereavement with equal suddenness. The papers contained the statement that she had been at the War Office making inquiries a short time before the terrible news came. This, I hear was a mistake. As a matter of fact, I believe, Mrs. Wauchope was in a shop in Edinburgh when a newsboy going along the streets brought to her shocked ears—without a moment's warning—the news of her husband's death. General Wauchope was one of the many men who had a presentiment before going out that he would never return.

LORD WINCHESTER'S PRESENTIMENT.

I believe that Lord Winchester also had something of the same feeling. Those who saw him off said that he was not in good spirits. He loved soldiering, but he also loved his country home in Hampshire, every inch of which was known and dear to him. He was a splendid sportsman—in short, the ideal country gentleman—and it was only the call of his country that could have induced him to leave it all. The bravery and even recklessness with which he faced death become the more heroic when it is remembered that the poor fellow went into the fight with the certainty that he would never return to his good and loved home, in one of the loveliest counties of fair England.

LADY ROBERTS.

Lord and Lady Roberts have always been a singularly attached couple, and, during their long residence in India, the great affection which obviously existed between them was often a matter of comment in Anglo-Indian Society. They were constantly together, and Lady Roberts sometimes even brought her work into her husband's office, and sat with him there if no important business was being transacted. A tall, fine-looking woman, with an agreeable manner, Lady Roberts, despite her husband's high position cares nothing for society; in fact, for some years past, she has gone about as little as possible, and while always ready to take an active part in charitable affairs, only gave the necessary official entertainments at the Royal Hospital, Dublin. She shrinks from personal publicity, and has refused over and over again to be interviewed. Of Lord and Lady Robert's six children only two now remain.

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S OTHER ESCAPE.

The escape of Mr. Winston Churchill from durance vile in Pretoria was no surprise to those who know him well. They expected it. In fact, the escape was rehearsed, a few years back, at Harrow, when the young gentleman was wearing a big collar and an out-of-date "topper." For some trifling fault young Churchill got into a scrape, and was confined to his room on punishment allowance. The key was turned on him, and the authorities, like Kruger, thought they had him safe and fast. But they had forgotten the window. Young Winston remembered it, and, in the shades of twilight, he scrambled out of it and shinned down the wall into freedom and the Harrow High Street. He thoroughly enjoys his evening around town, even as he now enjoys his promenade in South Africa. But there the comparison ends, for young Churchill went back to his house, scaled the wall, climbed in at the window, and nobody was a penny the wiser when the "prisoner" was visited next morning. It is safe to suppose that he does not contemplate returning to Pretoria at present.

AT HARROW.

Young Churchill and his brother were quite heroes to their schoolfellows at Harrow. But they were not the "mollycoddling, milk-and-watery Erics" that one writer has labelled them. They were the liveliest of the lively, full of pranks, and consequently, beloved by the school and by the towns-people, who dearly prize a scholar who is—shall I say—enterprising? In the town the remark was, "They've got two of Lord Randolph Churchill's sons at the school, and don't they know it!"

MR. JULIUS WEIL.

Mr. Julius Weil—the Whiteley of South Africa—is a man of medium height, dark, and very quiet in manner. It is stated that whilst Lady Sarah Wilson was in Mafeking she was lodged in a bomb-proof shelter under Mr. Weil's private residence. Whether Lady Sarah was under or in Mr. Weil's house, one may be sure that she lacked no comfort or luxury that could be procured, for Mr. Weil is a princely entertainer, and during the Matabele war of 1896 his house was open to all sundry passing through or stationed in Mafeking. There is a story told of Mr. Weil, which may bear repetition.

It was in the early days of Mafeking, and Mr. Weil was a candidate for election as member of the Cape Legislative Assembly. He was addressing a crowded meeting of miners pioneers, etc., and in the course of his speech he alluded to the services which he had rendered to the township and the progress which had been made since his arrival. "Gentlemen," he said, "four years ago when I first came amongst you, there was not a child in the place." He paused for a moment, and then continued: "*Now*, gentlemen, there are over one hundred!" A yell of laughter rose from the crowd, and the proceedings terminated abruptly. But they elected him triumphantly.

COLONEL PLUMER.

Colonel Plumer's movements for some time have been "wrop in a mistery," but he has now made a welcome re-appearance on the South African stage. He is a tall, slight man, and has yet to be seen without his eyeglass. In 1896 he raised and commanded a volunteer force, which did excellent work during the Matabele War.

It was not an easy task for a regular officer to command a force of this description—the South African volunteer being rather sceptical as to the abilities of "regulars"; but Colonel Plumer succeeded admirably, and was greatly liked and respected by his men, to whom his quiet courage and strong common sense endeared him. For his services in the Matabele War Colonel Plumer received a Brevet-Lieut.-Colonelcy and a D.A.A.G.-ship at Aldershort, where his good work enhanced his reputation. He is a Staff College man, but none the less a practical soldier, and the Boers are not likely to catch him asleep.

SIR CHARLES WARREN.

Sir Charles Warren's first visit to the Cape and the western border of the Orange Free State took place twenty-three years ago. He went there in 1876 as Her Majesty's Commissioner to mark out the new border line between Griqualand West and the Free State Territory. This is the frontier just outside which runs the railway to Kimberley along which Lord Methuen has been operating. The fixing of the boundary is an old grievance of the Free Staters. It was so drawn as to leave all the diamond fields to the west of it in British territory!

A STORY OF WARREN.

I said something in a recent number of M. A. P. about Warren's explorations at Jerusalem, when he was a captain of engineers. Here is a story I have since heard belonging to that early period of his career. He had exhausted all the funds placed at his disposal by the committee in London, he had asked for more, and, while waiting for a remittance, he had spent some hundreds of his own money in his enthusiasm for the work on which he was engaged. At last all the money available was expended, and he had written to say that if he was not provided with funds he must stop work and come home. But a large remittance was already on the way, and it reached him almost immediately. His anxiety was over, and he went for a walk outside the walls, to enjoy the feeling of relief from the anxiety of mental strain.

As he strode along, the sense of exultation became so strong that, thinking he was all alone, he expressed his delight by turning a somersault. As he came to his feet again, he saw, to his horror, that a number of grave-looking Moslems, who were seated in the shadow of a neighbouring wall, were watching him with wide-open eyes. At first he thought that all his authority with the Arabs would vanish when the tale of his undignified conduct was told, but heard before long that a story was going round to the effect that the English officer had gone outside the walls to perform a strange religious ceremony, and that the Arabs were puzzled as to the precise meaning and object of it, as to which there were several rival theories.

MAURICE GIFFORD.

I had some paragraphs in a recent number in reference to the Hon. Maurice Gifford, who has gone to South Africa as a special correspondent of the *Morning Post*. By many of my readers he will be remembered as the one-armed officer who rode with the Rhodesian Horse in the Jubilee Procession. The empty coat sleeve won him many a cheer along the line of route. He had lost the arm the year before in Matabeleland.

Among his wedding presents that year was a handsome revolver. I remember (writes a military correspondent) being shown it by the maker, in a famous Birmingham pistol factory, and he told me how Gifford, having heard that some of his friends intended to give him a revolver, asked them to choose a serviceable weapon, "not one of those ivory and gold-plated toys," because, though he had only one arm he hoped to see more fighting, and perhaps take a share in it. So a first-class service weapon was chosen, and some trouble was taken in ornamenting it with artistic engraving on the trigger guard, the cylinder, and the dark steel barrel, care being taken that there was nothing showy about it. It was a "serviceable weapon," one of the finest specimens of the modern armourer's work in existence.

THE TRANSVAAL NILE.

When Lord Kitchener makes his way into the Transvaal, if he does not stop at Pretoria, but goes a little further north into the Zoutpansberg district, he will come upon a curious reminder of his Egyptian campaigns at the little town of Nylstroom and the Nylstroom river which runs north to the Limpopo. Nylstroom, in plain English, means "Nile Stream," and it owes its name to a mistake made by the first Boers who "trekked" into the district. After their long journey over the Transvaal plateau, they came at last, in the hills northt of Pretoria, to a river flowing steadily northwards, and straightway conjectured that they must have reached the mysterious headwaters of the Nile. So they gave the famous name to the tiny river, and it bears it still.

THREE BROTHERS.

The three gallant sons of Captain Monro, of Allan, Rossshire, are all fighting for Queen and country in South Africa. The eldest, Captain Charles Monro, was in the famous Jameson Raid, after which he became a member of Nicholson's Police Force Rhodesia. He has now volunteered to join Colonel Plumer. Raymond, the second son, is with his regiment the 2nd Devons, whose Colonel was taken prisoner during the fight at Tugela; and David the third son, who is a trooper in the Cape Mounted Police, is believed to be at Kimberley. Captain Monro, the father of these three martial brothers, ably holds the appointment of H.M. Inspector of Constabulary in Scotland. He comes of a race of soldiers, and he and his family are very popular. His three sons are all handsome fellows, with charming manners.

LORD CHESHAM.

We are not surprised down here, writes a Bucks correspondent, that Lord Chesham has been given the command of the Yeomanry for the Cape. Soldiering and the chase have been always known to be the passions of his life. He has always been known for his severity to out-of-works who with good health and strong arms, sought his assistance. "What," was his reply—and so often that it came to be repeated all over the district: "Got no work? You've a pair of arms and a pair of legs. Be a man, go for a soldier." And now he has followed precept by his own shining example.

THE "SPOOK" AT LATIMER.

It is characteristic of Lord Chesham that, like the late Duke of Westminster, he has such a horror of the evils of drink, that he will not allow a public-house on the Latimer estate, which, nevertheless, does not prevent the villagers from seeing visions.

Over a small artificial cascade on the River Chess is a statue of Neptune. Question any man, woman, or child in the village of Latimer on the subject, and you will be told that each day at twelve o'clock—twelve o'clock in the broad daylight; not the usual ghostly midnight hour—the statue of "Old Neptin" comes down from his pedestal over the waterfall, and deliberately walks into the trout-stocked waters of the Chess, and actually disappears beneath the surface of that clear, crystal stream. No villager goes the length of declaring that he himself has seen "Old Neptin"—he resents your thinking he would be foolish enough to run the risk; but the fact remains that "Old Neptin" is shunned at twelve o'clock noon, and the school children have an especial dread of him at all hours.—*M. A. P.*

H TO SELL PAPERS IN PARIS.

IN a recent number of the "Figaro" M. Alfred Capus gives a lesson on the way to sell newspapers in Paris nowadays:

Newsboy (shouts): Hear y'are! Police news! Horrid murder! Here y'are! (Soliloquises.) No price, that! Police news and murders played out. (Shouts again.) Arrest of murderer! (Soliloquises.) They don't want no murderers! . . . Boer victory. Great Boer victory!

Passer: Hand it over.

Newsboy: Here y'are, governor. Latest news! Last Boer victory! (Several men hesitate and then pass on without buying.) Well I'm blowed! Boer victory not enough! These are precious hard times! (Roars in a gentleman's ear.) Great Boer victory!

Gentleman: Get out!

Newsboy: What are they taking? Lemme see. (Considers.) Right you are! (Shouts.) English defeat in the Transvaal. English defeat!

Passer: Hullo—paper!

Second Passer: English beaten! Let's see!

Third Passer: Here's a penny. (All three buy papers).

Newsboy: That's the ticket! (Shouts again, but no one stops.) English defeat! English——(Soliloq. What are they up to? No pleasing them!)

Gentleman stops: English defeat?

Newsboy: Yes, sir. Paper?

Gentleman (wildly): Defeat is not enough! Not near enough! (Goes on.)

Newsboy: That chap's on the spot! It's the English they are taking. I'll give them their blooming English! (Shouts.) English crushed in the Transvaal! Massacre of the English! Massacre! English crushed!

Crowd rushes in: Paper there! Hand it over! Hurry up!

Newsboy rises to the occasion: English massacred to the last man! Ten thousand English killed! Surrender of Ladysmith! Invasion of England! Total destruction of English army. (Crowd rushes in and fights for papers.)

REMARKABLE RAT PLAGUE IN PARIS.

'CATS TROTTING ABOUT TOGETHER WITH RATS?'

THEY are clearly in urgent need of the Piper of Hamelin—or some other "warranted" rat-destroyer—in Paris. The 'Morning Post" correspondent states that an elaborate report by Dr. Henry Thiery, of the City Hygiene Service, will soon be published. It demonstrates the urgent necessity of measures to destroy the vermin, and contains many interesting facts. The sewers are, it appears, a refuge where the rats fear nothing but an inundation. When, however, their ordinary resorts were disturbed by the work connected with the 1900 Exhibition along the banks of the Seine they took refuge in the neighbouring houses, preferably the new ones. There are now streets near the river where the inhabitants are afraid to allow their children to cross the garden or the court-yard after dark. The central markets are infested to such an extent that rat-hunting has been abandoned in despair. As soon as dark sets in armies of rats attack the reserve provisions, to which they have burrowed their way beneath the masonry.

A singular detail is that the cats, which are very numerous at the central markets, live on the best of terms with the rats. They can be seen trotting about together. The city cat has lost its reputation in Paris. He or she still enjoys killing a mouse, but with other food to hand a rat has become rather large game from the feline point of view. For this reason the Budget Commission suppressed this year the credits for the cats kept in the storehouses of the Ministry of War. The cat as an official is now only to be found at the Ministry of Finance and the Council of State.

No decision has yet been come to by the authorities as to how the rat plague is to be got rid of, though poisons with instantaneous effects, which have the additional advantage of mummifying the body, are favourably regarded. The system, however, has the disadvantage of making poison too readily obtainable. Dr Thiery mentions four terriers belonging to M. Girard, chief of the Municipal Laboratory, which are excellent rat-catchers. They have cleared the cellars of the Prefecture of Police from the vermin, and have strayed along the sewers as far as Bercy, two miles from home, killing large numbers of rats on the way. M. Girard's favourite terrier can break instantaneously the back of a rat weighing a pound and a half. On Acheres Plain rats estimated to be 10,000 in number have been seen at once on two acres of ground planted with beetroot.

THE FAR EAST.

THE OPEN DOOR IN CHINA.

THE Washington correspondent of the *Morning Post* says he is able to announce news of the highest importance with regard to the projects which the United States entertain in regard to China. It will be remembered, he says, that some time ago the Washington Administration made a request to the Great Powers and Japan for assurances that the "open door" policy would be maintained in China. I now learn that favourable replies have been received at the State Department from Great Britain, Germany France, Russia and Japan. As yet Italy has not given the assurance requested, but a reply from that country on the lines of those already received is considered by officials here to be merely a matter of course. Great Britain's reply was the first to be received, and this fact is taken here to be another evidence of the friendliness and almost identical interests, as far as the Far East is concerned, of the United States and Great Britain. The Administration is highly gratified at the result of its endeavour to preserve unrestricted commercial conditions in China, and it will now proceed with its plans for the development of closer trade relations between the United States and China. The accomplishment by American diplomacy of this welcome arrangement with the Powers will surely give a great impetus to American trade with China, which has been slowly increasing in recent years.

According to the *Standard* correspondent, the reply of Germany is in the affirmative, but conditional upon like answers from other States. The answer of Russia raises certain conditions and deals in generalities which, in view of their origin, are somewhat distrusted here. The reply of France which is a compliance with the United States request, is most courteous "in form," and refers the State Department to M. Delcasse's speech of Nov. 24 last. This reference to the spoken words of a Minister who may have a successor of other views is clearly distinguished from a written assurance, which was what the United States asked for. Still, even a written assurance would have only an academic value if a pledge could be disregarded with impunity. It is [illegible] here that American Treaty rights rest upon the ability to maintain them. The assurances, [illegible] observed, do not make any change in the situation.

The Washington correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* sends particulars regarding the replies of the Powers to the demands made by the United States. He says that the receipt yesterday of Russia's reply assures the success of the policy, all the Great Powers, with the exception of Italy, having now [illegible] in writing accepted the American demand. England was the first Power to give the guarantees, and was followed in the order named by Germany, France, Japan, and Russia. Each Power made its consent conditional on all the other Powers joining. The answers while brief, are specific and binding. Mr. Hay demanded that the rights of America under treaty with China should be guaranteed by the Powers, and American citizens placed on the same footing as citizens of each country controlling spheres of influence, with no discrimination in regard to taxes, port dues, tariffs, railroads, or in any other form. An exception is made as to territory ceded, like Hong Kong, or purely naval depots, like Port Arthur; but in all other territory controlled by any Power, perfect equality must prevail. To these demands the five Powers named have not only acquiesced in every respect, but go further, and pledge themselves to give all other Powers the same rights now guaranteed to the United States—in other words, a guarantee of the "open door" for the entire world. Inferentially they also guarantee to maintain the *status quo*, and to preserve the integrity of China.

The Administration rightly regards it as one of the great triumphs of modern diplomacy, a triumph due solely to the ability, tact and determination of Mr. Hay, who modestly subordinates himself. The answers from Powers having been made conditional on acceptance by all the rest now that all have agreed, Mr. Hay will notify them as to the action of the other Powers, which will make the conditional acceptances become categorical. It is not likely that any treaty will result. The administration holds that the written acceptances of the American Note have all the force and validity of a treaty. Looking to the future, if territory now controlled by any Power should be ceded by China this Government will hold that the agreement stands and is not invalidated by the transfer. The administration believes the agreement will prevent the dismemberment of China, as the world now recognises that the United States are no longer a negligible quantity in Chinese affairs.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 29TH OF JANUARY, 1900.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Lahore, Sirsa, Neemuch, Jubbolpore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur and Sholapur, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderately steep to slight.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at most of the reporting stations and the force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 11° in defect of normal at Allahabad, Jhansi and Delhi and as much as from 6° to 11° in excess at Bellary, Sholapur, Poona, Malegaon Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Raipur and Khandwa. The minimum temperature is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Bellary, and the lowest 44° at Sirsa.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are partially clouded in several places.

There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations.

Fine weather with passing clouds prevails generally.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JAN. 29.

Sunday's observations:—Pressure has been steady or has fallen slightly in the Central Provinces, Berar and Central India and has risen elsewhere. The rise has been brisk to rapid in Sind, North of Bombay along the hills in Noethern India, Bengal, Assam, Orissa and Upper and Central Burma. The depression in Gujarat yesterday has advanced eastwards, into the Central Provinces, but it is a very feeble disturbance and is not affecting the weather to any important extent. Light snow has fallen in Baluchistan and very light falls of rain have been received in Rajputana in the North-Western Provinces and very light snow in Simla and the Mussoori Hill Districts. Bareilly and Ranikhet are the only stations that have received amounts exceeding one-tenth of an inch. Mean temperature is in defect in Bihar, North-Western Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, and Gujarat, and normal or in excess elsewhere.

OPERATIONS IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

THE *London Gazette* of Jan. 2 contains despatche which have been received at the Colonial and Foreign Office relative to the services of certain officers in recent operations in West and Central Africa. In forwarding a despatch from Lieut.-Col. Willcocks, Col. Lugard states that the services of the medical department in Nigeria have not yet been recognised. He brings to special notice the name of Dr. W. Poole, principal medical officer of the force under Col. Willcocks. Col. Lugard also specially mentions the good service rendered in September and October, 1898, by Sargt. John Mackenzie, Seaforth Highlanders and West African Frontier Force.

In his despatch, dated July 23, Col. Willcocks gives the names of those officers who performed excellent services in Nigeria while he was officiating in command. He speaks in high terms of Lieut. C. A. Ker, R.A.; Lieut. R. L. McClintock, R.E.; Lieut. R. H. Mangles, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.); and Capt. F. M. Gillespie, South Wales Borderers.

Col. T. Ternan, writing from Kampala, on May 31, to the Foreign Office, deals with the expedition against Kabarega. He forwards Lieut.-Col. Evatt's report on the operations, and calls attention to the able and thorough manner in which that office carried out his object. The names of Capt. H. T. Madocks, Staff Officer, Uganda Rifles; and of Capt. Haig, Indian Medical Service, are also mentioned favourably.

DIAMONDS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

AN interesting little report by the French Consul at Pretoria has been recently sent home. It says that the quantity of diamonds found and certified in the Transvaal in 1898 was 22,843 carats, of an estimated value of 1,093,250 francs, as against 5,792 carats worth 287,500 francs in 1897. The mining districts are Bloemhof and Pretoria. In the Pretoria district the stones are found in both volcanic and alluvial deposits. In the case of the former they are worked by the Schuller Diamond Company, which obtaind 10,660 carats of diamonds of an inferior quality, worth, at 19.93 francs a carat, about 212,550 francs. Search has been made in other places in the Transvaal, in beds thought to be diamondiferous, but without important result.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 27.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE services of Capt A H Allenby, 13th Madras Infy, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Lieut C A Law, 1st Battn, Wiltshire Regt, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Lieut C E B Robinson, 17th Bo Infy, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The services of Mr H J McIntosh, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the 16th Jan 1900.

Mr L K Laurie has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 1st Jan 1900.

The services of Mr T C Edwards, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major C G F Fagan, I S C, a Political Agent of the 4th Officiating 3rd class, is posted, as Political Agent, Kotah, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Mr C Bachmann, Consul for Germany at Bassein, resumed charge of his office on the 26th Dec, 1899.

The services of Major W R Edwards, M D, I M S Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Mily Dept, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties as Civil Surgeon of Quetta.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain R B Berkeley, I S C, an Asst to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, to be the Magistrate of Abu, vice Lieut A B Minchin, C I E, with effect from the 22nd Jan 1900.

PORT BLAIR DEPARTMENT.

Lieut H Kirkpatrick, M B, I M S, Medical officer in charge of the Detachment of Native Infy and Station Hospital, Port Blair, is appointed to officiate as Senior Medical officer, Port Blair, in addition to his own duties with effect from the 5th Jan 1900, and until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut C B Thornhill are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment as a Cant Magte, with effect from the 11th Jan 1900.

In exercise of the power conferred by Sec 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1897, (XXI. of 1879), the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to be Justices of the Peace in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:—Mr B Clay, Asst Commr, Mr A C Currie, Asst Commr, and Mr M P Walsh, Extra Asst Commr.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J C Molony, an Inspector of Police, is appointed to be Asst Supt of Police, 2nd grade, and Personal Asst to the Inspr Genl of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Lieut A A Mc-Harg, R E, is appointed to the Survey of India Dept as an Asst Supt, 2nd grade, with effect from the 8th Jan 1900.

Lieut M O'C Tandy, R E, is appointed to the Survey of India Dept as an Asst Supt, 2nd grade, with effect from the 17th Jan 1900.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the Account Dept with effect from 4th Dec 1899:—Mr K L Datta to class IV, Mr F D Gordon to class V, and Mr R Waterfield to class VI, of the Enrolled List.

The following reversions of officers of the Account, Dept are notified with effect from 23rd Dec 1899:—Mr J A Robertson to class IV, Mr H G Tonkins to class V, and Mr M K Ghatak to class VI, of the Enrolled List.

The services of Mr W H Michael, I C S, Madras Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept with effect from the 18th of Nov 1899.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major A J W Allen, British Service, Depy Asst Adjt Genl Lahore Dist, to be an Asst Adjt Genl on the establishment vice Col T Prickett, whose tenure has expired, dated 7th Jan 1900.

COMMISSARIAT TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Capt G W Palin, I S C, Asst Commy Genl, 4th class, to be Asst Commy Genl, 3rd class.

Capt W E F Burlton, I S C, Depy Asst Commy Genl, 1st class, to be Asst Commy Genl, 4th class.

Capt H de B Codrington, I S C Depy Asst Commy Genl, 2nd class, to be Depy Asst Commy Genl, 1st class, with effect from the 18th Nov 1899, vice Capt H C E Cave, I S C Asst Commy Genl, 3rd class Commissariat Transport Dept, Bombay, deceased.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt C W Field, I S C, Cantt Magte, Meean Meer, to be an Asst Judge Advocate Genl on the establishment, vice Major J P W Spankie, reverted to the Cantt Magte's Dept, dated 11th Jan 1900.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Lieuts of the Indian Medical Service appointed to the Commands noted below in G G O No 1018 of 1899, reported their arrival at Bombay on the dates specified:—E D W Greig, Punjab and C Dykes, Bengal, 27th Oct 1899; W E McKechine, Punjab, W F Harvey, Punjab and W C H Forster, Punjab, 11th Nov, 1899; J J Urwin, Bengal, D McCay, Bengal and A B Fry, Punjab, 27th Oct, 1899; H D Peile, Punjab and D H F Cowin, Punjab, 15th Oct, 1899; E C G Maddock, Bombay and W H Dickinson, Bombay, 27th Oct, 1899; M W Manuk, Bombay, 28th Sept, 1899; W H Tucker, Madras, 20th Oct, 1899; A W Tuke, Bombay and C S Lowson, Bombay 11th Nov, 1899; J H L Beaman, Bombay, 27th Oct, 1899; J Sloan, Bombay, 24th Nov 1899; G H Stewart, Madras, 27th Oct, 1899; D N Anderson, Madras, 13th Oct, 1899; and Manmatha Nath Chaudhuri, Madras, 28th Sept, 1899.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col W R L Anderson, I S C, whose tenure of appointment as Controller of Military Accounts will expire on the 20th June 1900, is, with the sanction of the Rt Hon'ble the Secy of State for India, re-appointed to his present post for another term of five years with effect from that date.

PERSONAL STAFF.

The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on H E's personal Staff, with effect from the 14th Jan 1900:—To be Aide-de-Camp.—Capt H B Des V Wilkinson, 2nd Battn Durham L I, vice Capt C Wigram, resigned.

STAFF CORPS.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second Lieut I M Little, dated 12th Dec 1899.

COMMANDS.—DISTRICT.

Col A G Creagh, CB, Royal Field Artillery, to officiate in command of a second class district in the Punjab Command, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed, vice Brigadier General H A MacDonald, CB, DSO, ADC, proceeded to South Africa.

Col H P Leach, CB, DSO, Commandant, Bengal Sappers and Miners, to officiate in command of a second class district in the Bengal Command, with the temporary rank of Brig Genl while so employed, vice Major Genl J H Wodehouse, CB, CMG, appointed to officiate in command of a 1st class district.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieut Col P A Buckland, I S C, Supt, Army Clothing, Bengal, for ten months Pension Service, 28th year commenced 24th April 1899.

ORGANISATION—ARMY RESERVE.

Indian Army Reserve of officers—Second Lieut G P S Scutt resigns his commission, dated 8th Jan 1900.

PENSIONS—WARRANT OFFICERS.

The following warrant officers of the Ordnance Dept Madras, have been transferred to the pension establishment—Condr G Haigh and Condr C W McMorran.

Condr Wm Frederick Maxfield, Ordnance Dept, Bombay, has been transferred to the pension establishment with effect from the 26th Jan 1900.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Subject to H M's approval, undermentioned Major granted the temporary rank of Lieut-Col, whilst serving regimental Commandant Indian Army:—W B Piers, 25th Nov 1899.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—To be Lieutenant-Colonel—Major M T Lyde, 21st Jan 1900.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—B'bay.

First Class Asst Surgn John Matthew Viegas to be Senior Asst Surgn with the honorary rank of Lieut from 28th Sept 1899, subject to H M's approval, vice Senior Asst Surgn and Honorary Lieut G D Lobo, deceased.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENTS.

Mr J C Lyle, Exec Engr, 2nd grade, and Depy Consulting Engr for Railways, Madras, is on return from privilege leave, attached temporarily to the Office of Consulting Engr for Railways, Bombay, until further orders.

Mr T J P Jeffery, Supt g Engr, 1st class, Punjab, is, at his own request, permitted to retire from the service.

WHILE the name of Lord Dundonald is appearing so conspicuously in the telegrams from the seat of war, it is interesting to know that the patent which he invented for a machine gun-carriage designed for fast work in the field, especially for the accompaniment of cavalry, has been acquired by the Colt Automatic Company. A service journal gives the following account of the carriage:—"The carriage consists of an ammunition box holding 2,000 rounds, ready for instant attachment to the gun. The box carries the gun on its upper side, and is mounted on a strong steel axle supported on particularly strong but light wheels, made on the artillery model. A light tubular steel pole is fitted to the axle, to which the shafts are attached by a socket joint. By means of this joint the gun and carriage may be instantly detached from the horse, and the shafts remain fixed to the breeching. By means, too, of the socket joint, it may be tilted on one side to an angle of 30° without throwing the horse down. The gun on its carriage, when taken into action, can be worked by one man, and the firer and the ammunition boxes are protected by special steel bullet-proof plates. The carriage only weighs 452 lbs., and can be galloped over a 3-foot ditch without injury. The advantages claimed for the carriage are—(1) An all round fire. (2) Only one horse required. (3) Greatly reduced danger of upset. (4) Quickness in coming into action and getting away after being in action. (5) The removal of the horse when firing prevents any shaking to the carriage.

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Also in Square Tablets and Small Bars.

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Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
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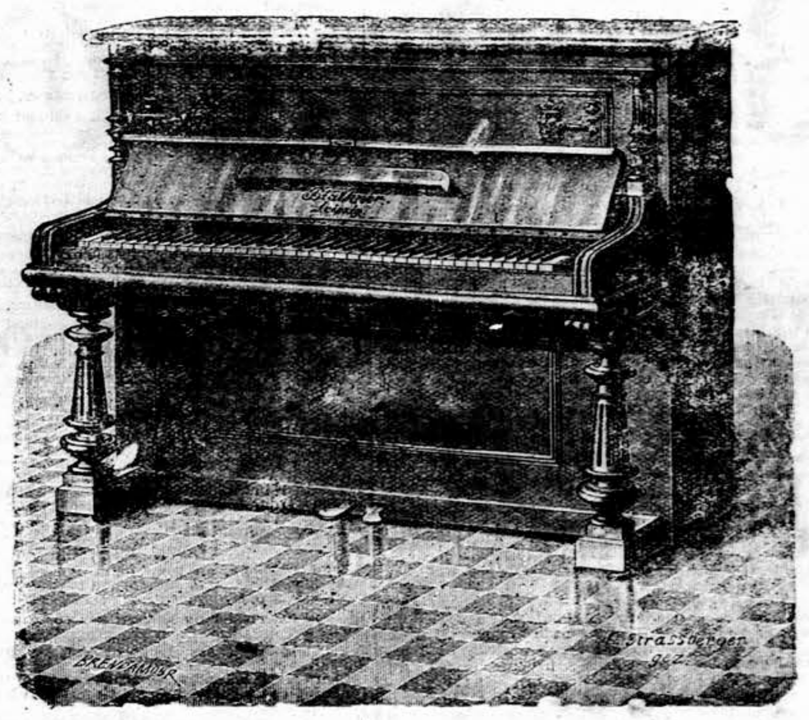

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